

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair rate for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry

away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cess-pools.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenanted or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which

the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure: and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may

cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

177. If, in any road any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies against the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or dépôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

No burial or burning place heretofore to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

CHAPTER 6.
Vaccination and Inoculation.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing im-

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

pregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

192. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Power to close unauthorized places.

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants

further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in pursuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses

Power to make unions of places.

are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet,

Election of punchayet.

under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he is a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted

Municipal taxation.

under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (a) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section

Manner of assessment.

shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions

of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their

Collection of the tax.

number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet

Manner of realization.

shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

211. Any person against whom distress may

Appeal against distress.

is due under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this

Application of tax.

part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkedars, and the balance after payment of chowkedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound

Appointment of chowkedars.

to appoint such persons to be chowkedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any *chakran* lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.
(Referred to in Section 5.)
ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Title.
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkee-bars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for conservancy and improvement of local infrastructure.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in Section 38).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made] upon the several occupiers of houses and other

property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupiers.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of _____, the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of () and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of () the first day of (), and the first day (), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Magistrate of _____

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs. p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses	4 8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands	1 8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs	1 8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2 4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule	0 12
For every horse	2 4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule	0 12
For every elephant	6 0
Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.	

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly.	Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ...	Rs. 50
Every owner or farmer of a bāt or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Skins and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Dalāl employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ...	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section 104 at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ...	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section 104 ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II. ...	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. ...	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class ...	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Dalāl not included in Class III. ...	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or bāt ...	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or bāts ...	1
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NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel ...	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ()
To () of ()
Take notice that the sum of Rs. () being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of (), the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of ()

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee.
	Rs. As.
Under 1 Rupee ...	0 4
1 and under 5 Rupees ...	0 8
5 " 10 " ...	1 0
10 " 15 " ...	1 8
15 " 20 " ...	2 0
20 " 25 " ...	2 8
25 " 30 " ...	3 0
30 " 35 " ...	3 8
35 " 40 " ...	4 0
40 " 45 " ...	4 8
45 " 50 " ...	5 0
50 " 60 " ...	6 0
60 " 80 " ...	7 8
80 " 100 " ...	9 0
Above 100 " ...	10 0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by Section LXI of Act XXII of 1855; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour Master, or other Conservator of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, lawsons, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BEFORE the new Port Trust was created in 1870, Government managed the Port of Calcutta and enjoyed an indemnity in respect of the acts of its harbour officers and of damage resulting from defects in its moorings, lawsons, or other appliances. It is deemed by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Government better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should enjoy a similar indemnity. If they do not obtain this indemnity, they will have to maintain high port dues to cover their possible liabilities. The present Bill proposes to grant the Port Commissioners the required indemnity.

C. BERNARD.

The 27th January 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 329R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th February 1872.—Mr. Robert Cornish, Assistant Commissioner of Goalparah, is transferred to Kamroop.

The 8th February 1872.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, B.A., Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870, in that District.

Captain Ninian Lewis, Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, is transferred to Loharduggah.

The 9th February 1872.—Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddle, B.A., to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

Mr. Beharilall Gupta, C.S., to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Barrisaul.

Mr. Alexander Manson officiated as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, in the Second Grade, from the 9th to the 14th ultimo.

Dr. Kristodhone Ghose to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Kungpore.

The 10th February 1872.—Mr. William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred from Julpigoree to Kamroop.

Baboo Gobind Kaut Bidyabhooshan, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred temporarily to Bograh.

The 13th February 1872.—Mr. George Edward Makgill to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which he joined at the 24-Pergunnahs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 7th February 1872.—Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave from the 13th to the 15th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

The 8th February 1872.—Mr. William Brown Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mudheypoorah, in Bhargulpore, for two months, from the 8th November 1871, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster, Assistant Commissioner, Loharduggah, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 9th February 1872.—Mr. Archibald Colin Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah, in Kamroop, for three days, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 4th ultimo.

Mr. William James Money, C.S.J., is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 2nd instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from special leave, to enable him to join his appointment at Mymensing.

Mr. William McKinley Clay, C.A., on furlough, has been allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of Bograh by Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold.

The 10th February 1872.—Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bograh, for two months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Mr. William Fiddian, Assistant Magistrate of Bhudruck, for twelve days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Oorya by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in April next.

The 12th February 1872.—Major Frederick Collingridge, Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, for nine months, from the 15th

instant, to enable him to proceed to England on private affairs.

The 13th February 1872.—Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, is allowed subsidiary leave for two days in addition to the four weeks previously granted to him, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough from Bombay.

Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, for fifteen days, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th February 1872.—Baboo Kalidas Palit, Special Commissioner, under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th December last is cancelled.

The Reverend Charles Edward Wheeler, Chaplain of Patna, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd idem is cancelled.

The 12th February 1872.—The services of Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Chatterjee, Special Sub-Registrar of Furruckpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Mr. Henry Beverley to assist in the operations connected with the taking

of the Census in Bengal. Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Chatterjee will have charge of the Patna Branch Office.

ERRATUM.

The 9th February 1872.—In the orders of the 17th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be Drainage Commissioners in Hooghly, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1871,—

For

" Baboo Suttedyal Banerjee,"

Read

" Baboo Suttodoyal Banerjee, B.L."

H. L. DAMPIER.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 638.—*Fort William, the 6th February 1872.*—*Notifications.—Public.*—Furlough for twenty months, under Sections II and III of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to the Hon'ble P. R. Cockerell, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from 11th March next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 696.—*The 9th February 1872.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. S. Pearson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st instant.

No. 47.—*The 8th February 1872.—Ecclesiastical.*—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December 1871, is published for general information:—

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or special leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or special leave.
Furlough.				
1	Revd. M. R. Burge	Senior Chaplain	September 14, 1869	March 13, 1872.
2	" J. Carey-Brown	"	February 1, 1870	July 31, "
3	" J. Buly	"	March 10, "	May 16, "
4	" W. Simpson	"	February 25, 1871	February 24, "
5	" J. A. Stumper	"	March 6, "	March 4, 1873.
6	" J. K. Smart, M.A.*	"	" 1871	" 1873.
7	" C. J. Whitehouse	"	February 10, "	August 9, 1872.
8	" C. S. P. Parish	"	March 14, "	March 14, 1873.
9	" J. P. Boswell	Junior Chaplain	February 4, 1870	February 4, 1872.
Special leave.				
10	" F. W. Homer	Junior Chaplain	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1873.
Total Absent				10
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency				90
Percentage of Absentees				11.1

* Furlough for two years, date of embarkation not reported.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 9th February 1872.

No. 442, dated the 24th January 1872.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

To—The Comptroller-General.

In reply to your endorsement No. 1097, dated the 7th December 1871, I am directed to state that your orders to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, No. 1096, dated 7th December 1871, are incorrect, the relaxation authorized in paragraph 5 of the Notification No. 451, dated 24th January 1871, having been expressly withdrawn by Resolution No. 4895, dated 3rd November last. Coin tendered to a treasury officer, which has lost more than two

per cent. in weight from whatever cause, must invariably be cut and broken according to law, and the pieces returned to the tenderer. It there is no reason to suppose that the deficiency in weight is the result of any unfair practices, the pieces may be paid for, at the option of the tenderer, at the rate of one rupee a tola. In no case must any treasury officer knowingly allow a light coin once tendered to him to continue in circulation.

ORDERED, that the above, together with the Resolution No. 4895, dated 3rd November, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Copy (together with copy of the papers noted in the margin) forwarded to the Comptroller-General, No. 1097, dated 7th December 1871, and enclosures.

Endorsement from the Comptroller-General, No. 1097, dated 7th December 1871, and enclosures. all Local Governments and Administrations, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Mint Master, Calcutta, and the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge, in continuation of Financial Resolution No. 4445, dated 19th October 1871.

No. 4896, dated 3rd November 1871.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India.
FINANCIAL DEPT.

Read again—

Circular letter to all Local Governments and Administrations. No. 4121, dated 12th October 1870, regarding the enforcement of Section 10 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870.

Notification of this Department. No. 451, dated 21st January 1871, containing rules for carrying out the provisions of Sections 18 and 23 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870.

Read also the following correspondence on any necessity of relaxing the strict responsibility of a treasurer for loss from his receipt of coin which is defaced without having lost more than two per cent. in weight, or which was of doubtful legality from its appearing to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, viz:—

From Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No. 363, dated 6th September 1871.

From Mint Master, No. 477 of 8th September 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, under Section 13 of the Coinage Act, defaced coin is not legal tender, and accordingly all coin which has been defaced, including that to which a piece of solder may have been attached, should be declined at a Government Treasury or a Paper Currency Office. The solder imparts to the coin a suspicious character, for it may conceal a drilling of the coin, though, in other cases, it is attached for the purpose of using the coin as an ornament.

2. Similarly, coin which has been artificially diminished (as by partial solution in acids), should be treated under Section XIII of the Coinage Act as not legal tender, and be dealt with as Section XVI and the rules in the notification dated 4th January 1871 may permit.

3. Coins which have lost more than two per cent. by fair wear and tear should be cut or broken and paid for at the rate of one rupee per tola, as directed in paragraph 2 of Financial Notification No. 451, dated 21st January 1871.

4. Weights for testing whether coins have lost more than the prescribed allowance in weight by wear and tear should be supplied by the Mint Masters to all Treasuries and Paper Currency Offices; and the Mint Master, Calcutta, should be requested to submit a draft of the rules which he would propose for testing the scales and weights in use at Treasuries, since such test must become necessary in time, even when proper weights and adjusted scales may have been supplied in the first instance by the Mint.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 133.—*Fort William, the 8th February 1872.*—That part of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 2nd January 1872, publishing an amended Rule XV. to the Furlough Regulations of 1868 is cancelled, and that rule will remain as published in G. G. O. No. 1064, dated 10th November 1868.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1872.—Candidates for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments, who require to pass the examination in Law, &c., are directed to present themselves at the Bengal Secretariat, Judicial Branch, at 10 A.M. precisely on Friday, the 16th instant.

* The examination will be held on that day from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1½ to 4½ P.M.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 195J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th February 1872.—Baboo Sreenath Pal, B.L., to officiate as Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Mohima Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles James Cowie to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Gowhatty, and to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for that town.

The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Joydebpore in Dacca:—

Baboo Bharat Chunder Mitter.

„ Hari Nath Roy.

„ Nobocomar Neogy.

„ Gooroopersad Bhoomick.

The 9th February 1872.—Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, B.L., to officiate as Additional Moonsiff of Serampore, in Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chunder Coomar Mitter, or until further orders.

The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the Southal Pergunnahs are vested with the powers of a Moonsiff, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Mr. Laurence Barlow Roberts, from the 9th December 1871.

Mr. John Reginald Hand, from the 1st January 1872.

Mr. William James Money, C.S.I., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Nussacerabad in Mymensing:—

Mr. Roger Henry Pawsey, C.S.

Baboo Gopeckristo Banerjee.

„ Soorjokant Acharjee Chowdry.

„ Ruttonmonce Goopto.

„ Poorno Chunder Roy.

The 10th February 1872.—Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Nag, M.A. and B.L., to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Baraset in the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Baboo Gopeenath Moitra, retired.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowkhilla in Bograh.

Mr. William Robert Green, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted temporarily to Cuttack, from the date on which he was relieved of the Gurjhat Mahals by Mr. David Josiah Poole.

The 12th February 1872.—Mr. Vincent Stewart Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Farnash.

The 13th February 1872.—The following promotions and appointments in the class of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges are sanctioned, viz. :—

Vice Mouvie Nazirooddeen Mahomed, retired.
Baboo Gopee Nath Bose from the Third to the Second Grade.

" Gopee Kristo Banerjee from the Fourth to the Third Grade.

" Gooroo Persad Sen to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.

" Bamey Madhub Shome to be First Subordinate Judge of Dacca, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Bohor, and Naraingunge.

Vice Baboo Kadi Kinker Roy, retired.

Mr. William DaCosta from the Third to the Second Grade.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen from the Fourth to the Third Grade.

" Sree Nath Roy to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, and to be Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Furreedpore and Bhanga.

Vice Baboo Modhoo Sudeen Ghose, retired.

Baboo Judoo Nath Mullick to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, and to be Subordinate Judge, and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rajshahye.

Vice Baboo Kalipersad Dutt, retired.

Baboo Bidoo Bhoushun Banerjee to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Kader Nath Banerjee, or until further orders.

" Kalidas Dutt to officiate as Additional Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Bidoo Bhoushun Banerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Kader Nath Banerjee is promoted to the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges to fill an existing vacancy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 30th January 1872.—Mr. Walter F. Smith, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Raneegunge, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules from the 26th December last.

The 13th February 1872.—Baboo Noruttam Mullick, Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court, Moorshedabad, for four weeks,

under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st December last.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to sanction the undermentioned transfers between Zillahs Burdwan and Nuddea :—

First.—The village of Augurdeep (Thakbust No. 17, Pergunnah Belgong) is transferred from the civil, fiscal, and criminal jurisdiction of Zillah Nuddea to that of Zillah Burdwan, and attached to Thannah Catwa in the latter zillah.

Second.—The village of Basunt dangah (Thakbust No. 126, Pergunnah Monohurshaher) is transferred from the civil, fiscal, and criminal jurisdiction of Zillah Burdwan to that of Zillah Nuddea and attached to Thannah Kalligunge in the latter zillah.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 132.—Fort William, the 8th February 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stevens, in medical charge of the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 59.

The 9th February 1872.

Transfer.—Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cuttack Division to the Northern Circle.

No. 60.

Posting.—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, having returned from leave to Europe on Medical Certificate, is posted as a temporary arrangement to the First Presidency Division.

No. 61.

Transfer.—Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the First Presidency to the Dinapore Division.

No. 62.

Notifications—Baboo Joygopal Ruckhit, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Central Assam Division on the 23rd January 1872, afternoon.

No. 63.

Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Presidency Circle on the 18th January 1872, before noon.

No. 64.

Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 2nd February 1872.

No. 65.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, for one month on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 66.

The 12th February 1872.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

No. 136, dated 8th February 1872.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Second Captain George Scott Hills, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Department Public Works, Bengal, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 67.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 77.—*The 7th February 1872.*—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

EXPENDITURE.

(ADMINISTRATION).

The 12th January 1872.

No. 325.—**RESOLUTION**—It is usual for officers, when submitting propositions for the revision of establishments, to set down the average monthly cost of a pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum, however quickly, at the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

2. As a matter of fact, however, the monthly average cost of a pay so fixed, unless the period of rise be very long, is much higher than this. By the present erroneous practice, officers may be led to propose, and perhaps the Government sometimes may sanction proposals for the revision of establishments under a practical misapprehension of their actual financial effect.

3. It is not at present possible to show exactly what the average monthly cost of a progressive pay is. No doubt it varies under varying circumstances; and under all circumstances it depends largely upon the length of the period of rise.

4. The Governor General in Council is, however, convinced that the average monthly cost of a pay, which rises by five equal annual increments from a minimum to a maximum, is, at least, the minimum plus two-thirds, and, in the case of ministerial establishments, three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

5. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, for the present, the average monthly cost of such pay shall be calculated in this way:—

Examples.—

The average monthly cost of the pay of an officer in the classified list in the Financial Department, which rises from Rs. 400 a month by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 a month is Rs. 400 + $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of Rs. 200 = (Rs. 134) = Rs. 534.

The average monthly cost of the pay of a clerk rising from Rs. 100 a month by five equal annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month is Rs. 100 + $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of Rs. 50 = (Rs. 37-8) = Rs. 137-8.

6. If the period of rise is 20 years, the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean.

7. In other cases an intelligent estimate may be made. ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the Local Governments, to the Heads of Departments, and to the Officers of Account and Audit for information and guidance.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 68.

The 12th February 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for brick-making in Bād Phuldobe, in the Village of Mudhobany, Pergunnah Haveli, Zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 72 beegahs 6 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Rāmā in settlement with Kali Persaud and Sathen, Tetagope, and by a Joul tree; on the west by cultivation of Baker Mistri, Satair Mistri, and Ghoghun Mistri; on the south by Rāmā of Heetroo, Sathen, Tetagope, and Anekhoon Gowala, and land cultivated by Kali Persaud; and on the east by Rāmā Shrikh Hoosancee, and land cultivated by Teethroo Gowala and Bhekari Singh, is required within the said Bād Phuldobe.

This Declaration is made, under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 69.

The 12th February 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for maintaining the line of communication between Jeagunge and Bhogwangola in an efficient state by diverting the line of road of the sites of the two bridges formerly existing at Deegha and Kalookhalee, Pergunnah Koorprotop, Zillah Moorshedabad, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, certain pieces of land measuring in all more or less 47 beegahs 9 cottahs and 8 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded as specified below, are likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Deegha and Kalookhalee.

A piece of land measuring, more or less, 21 beegahs 17 cottahs and 8 chittacks, bounded on the north and south by the present roadside ditches, and following the line of deviation. This land is situated in the Village of Kalookhalee,

Turruf Deegha, Pergunnah Koorprotap, Zillah Moorsshedabad.

First plot measuring, more or less, 15 beegahs 10 cottahs and 8 chittacks, bounded on the north by the present roadside ditch; on the south by the northern channel of the Gobra Nulla and following the line of deviation. This piece of land is situated in the village of Jounpore, Pergunnah Koorprotap, District Moorsshedabad.

Second plot measuring, more or less, 5 beegahs 13 cottahs and 4 chittacks, bounded on the north by the northern channel of the Gobra Nulla, and on the south by the southern channel of the same, and following the line of deviation. This piece of land is situated partly in the village of Deegha and partly in the village of Jounpore.

Third plot measuring, more or less, 4 beegahs 8 cottahs and 4 chittacks, bounded on the north by Government land formerly taken up for the road which no longer exists on the south by the northern channel of the Gobra Nulla. This land is situated in the village of Deegha, Pergunnah Koorprotap, Zillah Moorsshedabad.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 45.

The 12th February 1872.

Posting.—Mr. H. D. Peavsnell, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to the Saseeram Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th January 1872.

No. 46.

Mr. C. J. Elms is, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Overseer, First Grade, and posted to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 31st January 1872.

No. 47.

Mr. J. M. Conell is, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Overseer, First Grade, and posted to the Patna Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th February 1872.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,

For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notice.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 17th January 1872.—Baboo Shibpershad Singh, Moonsiff of Kendraparah, Zillah Cuttack, for ten days, under paragraph 12, clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules. The Moonsiff's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

The 25th January 1872.—Baboo Krishto Chunder Chowdry, Moonsiff of Deang, Zillah Chittagong, for six weeks, in extension of that granted to him on the 18th December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 31st January 1872.—Baboo Chandro Kumar Mitter, Additional Moonsiff of Hooghly, for two months, under Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 255, dated 8th November 1865.

Baboo Joggesh Chunder Mitter, Additional Moonsiff of Baraset, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 1st February 1872.—Baboo Mothonra Lal Roy, Moonsiff of Dhamnuggur, Zillah Cuttack, for three months, from 20th January last, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 3rd February 1872.—Baboo Kalidass Dutt, Moonsiff of Ranaghat, for twenty-one days, from 21st November to 11th December 1871, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 6th February 1872.—Baboo Aghore Nath Ghose, late Moonsiff of Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th November 1871, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

APPENDUM.

In High Court Notification of 8th January 1872, published at page 104 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th January 1872, in the leave granted on 21st December 1871 to Baboo Shital Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Thakoorung, after the words "from the 15th of November last,"

ADD

"Under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules."

By order of the High Court,

High Court,
The 7th February 1872.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

**Circular Order by the High Court of Judicature at
Fort William in Bengal.**

No. 262, dated Calcutta, the 26th January 1872.
From—**F. B. PEACOCK, Esq.**, Registrar of the High Court
of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
To—The Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts,
Sealdah and Howrah.

In reply to your letters as noted below,* I am
directed to inform you that
when a new trial has been
granted by a Judge of a
Court of Small Causes
under Section 21, Act XI
of 1865, the filing of a
fresh plaint should not be
required.

HIGH COURT, &c.
(CIVIL SIDE.)
Present:
The Hon. Sir R. Couch, Kt.,
Chief Justice.
The Hon. Mr. G. Lush,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Mowbray,
" E. Jackson,
Judges of the Court.

* No. 301, dated 17th November 1871.
No. 381, dated 30th December 1871.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. 3.

Forwarded to all Judges of Courts of Small
Causes for their information and guidance, in
continuation of Circular Order No. 32, dated
19th December 1865.

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears desirable to ascertain the
qualifications of persons who desire to be em-
ployed as Translators in the High Court by a
formal and uniform test, the following rules have
been framed by order of the Chief Justice for that
purpose:—

Any person being a candidate for the office of
Translator or of Sworn Examiner of translations in
appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or of Translator
in appeals to the High Court exceeding Rs. 10,000
in value, may, after satisfying the Chief Justice
that he is in other respects a fit person to be
appointed to such office, be furnished with a letter
to the Examiners, from time to time to be
appointed, requesting that such candidate may be
examined.

The candidate, on presenting such letter and
after payment of the fee of Rs. 10, shall be ex-
amined at such time and place as the Examiners
may direct.

The Examination shall comprise the following
parts:—

1. A written translation into the vernacular
language in which the appointment as
Translator is sought, of a chosen printed
passage from a Classical English Author
extending to not less than 30 lines of an
ordinary octavo page.
2. A written translation into the same vernac-
ular of a manuscript paper, to be
furnished by the Registrar to the Exa-
miners, being a judgment, deposition,
or document taken from the *trial* of some
decided case.
3. A written translation into English of a
similar paper in the same vernacular, to
be likewise furnished by the Registrar.
4. A *vice versa* rendering from the vernacular
into English of at least six short sentences
to be read out by the Examiner, and a like
rendering *vice versa* from English into
the vernacular.

To each written translation the Examiner shall
assign a reasonable time within which the task is
to be completed, and no translation shall be
accepted which is not completed within the time
so fixed.

A candidate who desires to qualify in more than
one language shall undergo a like examination in
each language, paying the same fee for each.

The candidate shall, if he pass the examination
to the satisfaction of the Examiner, receive from
him a certificate to that effect.

The Chief Justice reserves to himself the power
of subjecting any of the existing Translators or
Examiners to the test above prescribed, or of
requiring the passing of such test as a condition
precedent to the promotion of any person em-
ployed in the Translation Department.

R. COUCH.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE JURISDICTION,
Calcutta, the 8th January 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

BAHOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEE, Deputy
Collector, has been placed in charge of the Ban-
erghat Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on
other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,

BURDWAN COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *Commissioner.*
The 30th December 1871.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER J. B.
SHADWELL has been placed in charge of the
Treasury at Shillong, and is authorized to draw
bills on other treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,

Agent, Govt. Agent, and Comptroller of Assam.
GOWHATTY,
The 23rd January 1872.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR
JOHN CHICHELEY GRANT, having received charge
of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th Decem-
ber last, has been authorized to draw bills on all
other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR HALDANE RATTRAY
having received charge of the treasury at Rajmohr
on the 30th December last, has been authorized to
draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Commissioner, S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND DEPUTY MAGISTRATE JOHN REGINALD HAND, having received charge of the Godda Treasury on the 5th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMER HOSSEIN,
Perol. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr., S. P.
BHAUGULPORE,
The 10th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR FRANCIS WILLIAM BADCOCK, having received charge of the treasury at Bhagulpore on the 17th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMER HOSSEIN,
Perol. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr.
BHAUGULPORE,
The 20th January 1872.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORD DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigoree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.
JULPIDGOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.
COMM'R'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDER,
The 31st December 1871.

Notification.

BABOO CHUNDER NARAIN SING, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,
KALI PUNDO MOOKERJEE,
Head Clerk.
For Pl. Asst. to Commr.

Notice.

BABOO MOHENDRO NAUTH ROY, Second Clerk, Monghyr Collectorate, has been appointed Money Order Agent at that Station, *vice* Baboo Ashootosh Roy.

Baboo Chunder Cant Bhattacharjee has been appointed Money Order Agent at Purneah, *vice* Baboo Sreenauth Benarjee.

Baboo Rajani Kanta Bosa has been appointed Money Order Agent at Tezpoore, *vice* Baboo Bhobany Churn Surnah.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Asst.-General of Bengal.
CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 30th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

মহিষ্ণু আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৩০ জানুয়ারি।

সম্রাটর দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি ২৯ ফেব্রুয়ারি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার চৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন্ ১৮৭২ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেন এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and off-bond on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 1st February 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Attest.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	10,50,785½	98,858½	3,74,510½	21,33,154
French Karkatch	7,910	.....	.....	7,910
Italian Salt	260	.....	.....	260
Bombay Karkatch	.....	.....	29,826	29,826
Madras	30,501½	.....	.....	30,501½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Karkatch and Muscat Karkatch	3,01,600½	.....	.....	3,01,600½
Total	20,80,225½	98,858½	4,04,336½	25,82,420

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 6th February 1872.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1.	{ Mahit Chandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
	{ Chandra Mohan Chakravarti	...	Patna College.
3.	Chandrakanta Poin	...	Kishnaghur College.
4.	Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya	...	Presidency College.
5.	Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay	...	Kishnaghur College.
6.	Devendranath Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
7.	{ Lal Mohan Das	...	Ditto.
	{ Bipinkrishna Basu	...	Ditto.
9.	Bipinibari Mukhopadhyay	...	Kishnaghur College.
10.	Sivnath Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
11.	Basantakumār Basu	...	Ditto.
12.	Rajnikānta Chaudhuri	...	Dacca College.
13.	{ Narasimha Datta	...	Presidency College.
	{ Trailokyanath Basu	...	Ditto.
15.	Abdul Bari	...	Ditto.
16.	Syamaldās Chakravarti	...	Patna College.
17.	{ Akelavkumār Basu	...	Presidency College.
	{ Umākālī Mukhopādhyāy	...	Ditto.
19.	Kedarnath Sarkar	...	Ditto.
20.	{ Rajaninath Basu	...	Ditto.
	{ Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the examination for a Licence in Law :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Baksi, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyāy, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
" Binādvihāri	...	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
" Kāntichandra	for	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath		Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath		Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Trailokyanath	See	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kālīkrishna	...	Ditto.
" Sirischandra	...	Ditto.
Dān, Parmeswar	...	Ditto.
Dās, Bhairavchandra	...	Ditto.
" Jagatichandra	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
" Radhakrishna	...	Patna College.
De, Govindaenandra	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
" Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
" Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
" Nilnādhav	...	Berhampore College.
" Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	...	Berhampore College.
" Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Malik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Masānta, Parvaticharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan	...	Patna College.
" Saradaacharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinashchandra	...	Ditto.
Rāy, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
" Syāmācharan	...	Dacca College.
Rāyebaudhuri, Rāmchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkār Jogeschandra	...	Hoochly College.
" Mahimchandra	...	Berhampore College.
Sen, Banavarilal	...	Presidency College.
" Jadunāndan	...	Berhampore College.
" Kānāilal	...	Presidency College.
" Umeshchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sukul, Bhadrachandra	...	Ditto.

The 26th January 1872.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

The following Resolutions having been passed by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

(a).—That for the better encouragement of Vernacular education and literature an examination in Vernacular be instituted by the University, on the plan of the Middle-class Examinations conducted by British Universities.

(b).—That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, be held annually at Allahabad.

(c).—That notices of meetings of the Faculty of Arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all Members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the Registrar may be laid before the meeting of the Faculty.

(d).—That Persian be added to the list of second languages for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

(e).—That, as a part of the Entrance Examination in Oriental languages, the Examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate; the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day.

(f).—That the following revised scale of fees be adopted for admission to the Examinations in Medicine:—

For the 1st L. M. S. Examination, a fee of Rs. 20.				
"	2nd	"	"	" 25.
"	1st M. B.	"	"	" 20.
"	2nd	"	"	" 30.

2. The following Rules for the conduct of the examination in Vernaculars established under Resolution (a) have been approved by the Senate and His Excellency the Governor General in Council:—

RULES FOR THE UNIVERSITY VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

1. The examination shall commence annually on the Monday immediately preceding that fixed for the Entrance Examination, and shall be held in such places as the Directors of Public Instruction of the several provinces may appoint.

2. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application and a fee of Rs. 3 in the Form A, given below, and the application must reach the Registrar at least 60 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Each local Director shall issue rules for the receipt of applications and fees in his province, and shall forward them to the Registrar.

3. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place where the examination is held.

5. The Syndicate shall appoint a Board of Examiners in Calcutta to set all the questions and to determine the full marks to be given for each question. The answers shall be examined by Local Examiners for each province, who shall be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction and approved by the Syndicate.

6. The Syndicate shall place at the disposal of each Director 80 per cent. of the fees collected in his province for the remuneration of local Examiners.

7. At the examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

One of the following:—*

Bengali.	}	Hindi.
Urdu.		Uriya.

Two papers in each language shall be set; one paper shall contain passages in prose and verse, with questions concerning their meaning and construction, from books or periodicals—the other paper shall contain general questions on Grammar, and questions to test the candidate's power of composition. A piece of prose to be written at dictation shall also be included in this paper. (Full marks, 75 for each paper.)

* The Syndicate may add any other language to this list.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of India treated briefly in the Hindu and Muhammadan periods, and more fully in the British period. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

The outlines of general Geography, with a particular knowledge of the Geography of India. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic,—The whole. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Algebra,—As far as simple equations. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Geometry,—Euclid, Books I and II, with easy deductions. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they gain at least 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to each of the preceding subjects.

The candidates may also present themselves for examination in not more than two of the following optional subjects:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Sanskrit. | } The standard to be that prescribed for the Entrance Examination ;
each language, 100 marks. |
| (2) Arabic. | |
| (3) Persian. | |
| (4) Mensuration of plane figures and simple solids. Practical Geometry. | |
| Surveying by the chain with Plane Table or Prismatic Compass—50 marks. | |
| (5) The elements of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics—50 marks. | |
| (6) Physical Geography and the elements of Astronomy—50 marks. | |

Failure in the optional subjects shall not prevent a candidate from passing ; but candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in any optional subject unless they gain 25 per cent. of the allotted marks.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed in three classes, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Candidates shall be placed in the first class who obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks ; to be placed in the second and third classes, candidates must obtain 40 and 30 per cent. of the aggregate marks respectively.

9. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the the Form B, given below.

A

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Vernacular Examination of the Calcutta University. The admission fee of 3 Rupees is forwarded herewith, and the particulars regarding which information is necessary are subjoined.

I am, &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by Candidates.

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Town or Village where resident, Pergunah, Tehsil, Zillah.
Name of Father or Guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which to be examined.
Optional subjects selected.

B.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Vernacular Examination Certificate.

I certify that _____ duly passed the Vernacular Examination, held in the month of _____ 187 _____ in the following subjects—Bengali, &c., History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and _____, and that he was placed in the _____ class.

(Signed)

The _____ January 187 _____

Registrar.

3. The first examination under the preceding rules will be held in November 1873.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

J. SUTCLIFFE,

The 5th February 1872.

Registrar.

* Add the optional subjects, if any, in which the candidate has passed.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

THE Tagore Professor of Law will commence the delivery of a course of lectures at the Presidency College on Saturday, the 2nd March, at 9 A.M., on

The history and constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India.

The lectures are open to the public, and tickets of admission (free of charge) will be granted on application to the undersigned.

The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Saturday till the end of the course.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICER,
The 9th February 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 69C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th March 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares „ ...	1,575

Total Chests ... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 10th March respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th March 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th March 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th July	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept.	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 4th Nov.	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th Dec.	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests	18,000	14,175	32,175

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1872. Secretary.

Nuddoa Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttie River for the week ending Friday, the 2nd February 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Fl. In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4 6	
FROM		
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5 6	
FROM		
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3 6	Boats drawing up to 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM		
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3 6	
FROM		
Cutwa to Nuddoa, 46 miles...	4 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 5th February 1872, above zero 5 feet 11 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nuddoa (Local) Rivers Division.
BERHAMPORE,
The 5th February 1872.

Nuddoa Rivers.

Weekly water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttie River for the week ending Friday, 9th February 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Fl. In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4 6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles ...	6 0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	3 6	* In one place boats drawing up to 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	4 0	
From Cutwa to Nuddoa, 46 miles	4 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 12th February 1872, above zero 5 feet 10 1/2 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nuddoa (Local) Rivers Division.
BERHAMPORE,
The 12th February 1872.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1872.

Number of Meters of 80 Toibah weight retailed for a Rupee.

AT	Date of Return from District.	CLEANED RICE IN ORDINARY USE.			PULSES IN ORDINARY USE.			WHEAT.		ATTAR.		JAMBA, JOWAR AND SUCH GRAINS.	
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.
			Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.						
Districts in which the prices are same or nearly the same.													
Purneah	26th Jan. 1872	26	25½	24	10	24	25	19	20	10½	10	31	36
Houghly	1st Feb. 1872	15	18½	16	11	15½	21	14½	13	12	8½	15½	18
Howrah	1st "	13	20	19	14	19	16	17	15	11	9	•	•
Mylapore	31st Jan. 1872	21	24	24	17	17	18	10	16	8	10	•	•
Chittagong	1st Feb. 1872	16	23½	27	7	14	21	14½	13	9½	9	•	•
Dacca	1st "	24	22	30	18	15½	40	12	15	7	•	•	•
Sylhet	29th Jan. 1872	21½	31	35	11½	21	32	21½	13½	9	11½	•	•
Jessore	29th "	18	21½	22	13	20	32	16	14	8½	8	•	•
Champuram	1st Feb. 1872	26	20	18	12	16	20	24	25	17	18	20	21
Munshabon	1st "	26	30	28	16	20	21	16	16	12	11	•	•
Nowgong	31st Jan. 1872	10	13	13	10	25	18	12	16	6	6	•	•
Darjeeling	27th "	8	13	13	6½	8	8	8	8	8	8	18	24
Districts in which all or most articles are cheaper.													
Bardwan	31st Jan. 1872	26	27	29	10½	22½	24	14½	16½	10½	10	•	•
Bancoorah	31st "	20½	24	24½	14½	17½	21	21	17½	14	12	35	32
Tipperah	29th "	20	29	35	9	17	27½	10½	14	7½	7	•	•
Bulloah	1st Feb. 1872	19	23½	25	8	11	20	•	•	5	5	•	•
Mymensingh	1st "	•	21½	33	9	14	30	15	•	7	•	•	•
Cachar	1st "	21½	22½	20½	16	10½	17½	12½	11½	7	8½	•	•
24-Pergunnahs	1st "	17½	17	22½	13½	13	13½	15	16	8	8½	•	•
Gya	1st "	21	19½	24½	30	25½	31½	16½	27	13½	22	31½	40
Pubna	1st "	15	21	27½	8	32	55	19½	24	10½	11½	•	•
Kamroop	31st Jan. 1872	20	20	26	20	13	22	13	22	8	8	•	•
Districts in which all or most articles are dearer.													
Nya-Doomka	31st Jan. 1872	23	26	30	12	16	16	14	16	9	12	45	40
Rajmahal	31st Feb. 1872	20	22½	25	14	15½	25	16	23½	12	11	35	40
Poorbe	29th Jan. 1872	21	30½	23½	22½	14½	23½	8½	10½	7	7½	•	•
Nuddea	1st Feb. 1872	16	25	22½	20	37½	40½	24½	16	12½	10½	•	•
Patna	1st "	20	24	20½	17½	27½	31	17½	20	14½	14½	51½	26
Sarnu	29th Jan. 1872	15	17½	19	22½	16½	35	14½	19	10½	14	27	23½
Dinapore	1st Feb. 1872	27	29½	33	10	17½	26	11	11½	9½	9½	•	•
Rungpore	31st Jan. 1872	15	27½	24	8½	18½	25½	19½	22½	8½	7½	•	•
Hazareebagh	1st Feb. 1872	13	25½	24½	12½	25½	22½	18½	22	12½	16½	41½	30
Luckimpore	29th Jan. 1872	8	7	16	8	8	13	9	13	6	10	•	•
Districts in which some articles are dearer and some cheaper.													
Bhargulpore	1st Feb. 1872	21½	31½	21	21½	47½	24	27½	20½	20½	15½	50½	32½
Monghyr	31st Jan. 1872	15	19	21	9	19	28	18	19	14	16	38	28
Godda	31st "	23	30½	29	19	29	16	22½	16	12½	8	46½	40
Booghur	1st Feb. 1872	16	35	28	17	20	22	23	21	14	14	50	37
Berchhoom	31st Jan. 1872	21	25½	29	17	18	31	17	16	12½	10½	80	•
Backergunge	29th "	16	22½	23	1½	16	12	•	13½	7½	7	•	•
Farreedpore	31st "	16	22	26	16	27½	40	25	30	•	10½	•	•
Cuttack	1st Feb. 1872	17	30	32	18	25	31	10	18	8	12	•	•
Balasore	1st "	16	24	32	10	17	18	9	12	7	•	•	•
Shahabad	1st "	13	26	20	19	21	29	18	21	14	18	24	28
Tirhoot	1st "	19	19	20	15	14	20	19	18	14	16	35	24
Rajshahye	31st Jan. 1872	16½	26½	27½	13½	32	43½	15	16½	12	13½	•	•
Maldah	1st Feb. 1872	26	28	27	15	16	35	23	17	14	16	•	•
Moorshedabad	31st Jan. 1871	23½	24	26½	11	30	32	19	20	15	12½	15	20
Loharduggah	31st "	20	26	26	•	14½	16	13	14	8½	11	35½	40
Burrang	31st "	8	21½	20	9	11½	20	9½	8½	5½	7	•	•
Seetpore	31st "	12	21	20	6½	10	10	8	14	4	5	•	•
Gawalpurah	1st Feb. 1872	14	16	17	13	14	15	30	30	•	7½	40	40
Julpigore	24th Jan. 1872	10	•	16	•	•	16	•	11	•	7	•	•

* Information not supplied.

PUBLISHED for general information,

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th February 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 60 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Feb. 3rd ...	28 Packages, [A W N]	... Order	Calcutta.
" 3rd ...	1 Sample, [C. C. & Co.] or [M] C. C. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Sample, [C] or [C. C. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Sample, [H D B L] 4	"	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	3 Cases, [K B] A. B. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	2 Cases, [M S M L] A B	"	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	5 Coils of Wire	... Telegraph Department.	Ditto.
" 3rd ...	2 Packages, [X]	... Abnauty & Co.	Ditto.
Jan. 31st ...	8 Cases, [G] D R	... Order	Orchis.
" 31st ...	1 Case, addressed	... W. B. Hudson	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, [12] A. B. & Co.	... Order	Cardigan Castle.
" 29th ...	16 Kegs, N L	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	8 Packages, S W M	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	2 Jars, F or J	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	20 Cases, F M E M	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	5 Cases, addressed	... Har C. Bellen	Red Gauntlet.
" 29th ...	1 Case, [E. & Co.] S C S	... Order	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, F. R. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Parcel, F S G	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, H. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	2 Cases, [J. T. & Co.] D S	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	10 Cases, [J. T. & Co.] B G	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	4 Cases, B P	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, B B	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	20 Cases, T B	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, J. D. S. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	2 Cases, K M N	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	23 Cases [P] C D	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, [T. F. & Co.] P H	... Todd, Findlay & Co.	Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, [T. S. & Co.]	... T. Sink & Co.	Ditto.
" 29th ...	6 Cases, [W] R	... Order	Ditto.
" 29th ...	2 Cases, [W. C. K. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	7 Packages, [X]	"	Ditto.
" 29th ...	50 Cases, [K H H, S. K. & Co.]	"	Assaye.
Feb. 5th ...	4 Cases, [Arcuttipore]	"	Scotland.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, [55] A & N	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [A W N]	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, Arcuttipore	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	6 Cases, addressed	... Bannerjee & Co.	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, B S C	... Order	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, addressed	... H. C. Barston	Ditto.
" 5th ...	5 Cases, [Bundookmara]	... Order	Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, [Barry Kandy]	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [S. Barry Sen]	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, B S C	... B. Sasoon & Co.	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [C & M]	... Order	Ditto.
" 5th ...	19 Bales, [C S C]	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, [D] B S	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, [D] N C	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	8 Cases, [Dilkossa]	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	26 Cases [58] E D J	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	4 Cases, [92] E D J	"	Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [98] E D J	"	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Feb. 5th ...	1 Case, G C D	... Order	... Scotland.
" 5th ...	11 Cases, [J J H C]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	7 Packages, J A	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	6 Cases, [J P C]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Keshub Chunder Sein...	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	5 Cases, K G	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, L N P	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [M M D]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	5 Cases, [N D 30]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [S]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [T]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	100 Cases, [His Excellency the Viceroy]	M. Stuart	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	8 Cases, [27] W D	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	10 Cases, [45] W J S	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	14 Cases [W J S]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	4 Cases, [5913]	... "	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1108—1)

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb. 17th ...	1 Parcel, G	... Patna.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, K. 20	Mahomed Dhurmsee, Esq., Calcutta Meinam.
Mar. 2nd ...	■ Empty Case, M	... Svria.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, G P. M. D. & Co.	... Khedive.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, J S W	... Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Parcel, A P	... Chinsurah.
" 9th ...	500 Boxes, [R M]	... Krishna.
" 9th ...	1880 Boxes, [] I C	... Ditto.
" 9th ...	7 Boxes, no mark	... Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Grindstone, G	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

The 12th February 1872.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Deputy Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar. 2nd ...	20 Cases, [J S]	... City of Madrid.
April 15th ...	2,249 broken pieces Spelter, G B B	... Gryfe.
" 15th ...	4,362 ditto ditto, T J L	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	84 ditto ditto, no mark	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	{ 709 Cakes Spelter ... } A I M	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	{ 712 ditto ... }	...
" 27th ...	300 Cases, [J B B]	... Antoinette.
" 27th ...	6 Cases, [37] A. J. and Co.	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

The 12th February 1872.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Deputy Collector of Customs.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4479	A 44257	100	The Post Master, Calcutta.
	" 47751	100	
	" 45381	100	
	" 21465	100	
	" 98092	100	
	" 43019	50	
	" 56289	20	
	" 11266	20	Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
4481	" 96824	100	
	" 77815	100	
4486	" 81295	20	Khetter Nath Roy.
4488	" 71740	500	Lalla Naik Janke Bacc.
4489	" 24131	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Punjab Railway Division, and Golab Sing.
	" 40708	100	
	" 80002	100	
	" 41456	100	
4492	" 59231	100	Poncheowree Shah.
4493	" 32353	20	W. V. G. Taylor.
	" 90556	10	
	" 09326	20	
	" 43951	10	
4495	" 74540	1,000	Shamloll Shaha.
	" 09233	100	
	" 16232	100	
	" 16233	100	
	" 21762	100	
	" 40712	100	E. O. B. Smith.
4498	" 57154	50	
4499	" 71370	500	Janokey Ram Baney
	" 15888	100	
4505	" 81282	50	Hadjee Mahomed Kurrim.
4506	" 11132	100	Gopchand Roy.
4508	" 58342	50	J. Perrin.
4510	" 58368	500	Denobandhoo Bhuttacharjee.
4511	" 71819	1,000	Bonomally Shaha.
	" 88800	1,000	
4512	" 69275	1,000	Ditto ditto.
4523	" 81448	1,000	Ramtaruck Paul.
	" 81449	1,000	
	" 81450	1,000	
	" 74182	1,000	
4427	" 14319	100	Messrs. Cohen Brothers and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4480	" 73251	20	Woomanundo Chuckerbutty.
4482	" 02417	100	Kasub Chunder Daw.
	" 41380	100	
	" 13684	100	
	" 07872	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4493	A 47443	20	Pitambur Chuckerbutty.
	" 72554	20	
	" 31920	20	
	" 12610	10	
	" 72707	10	
	" 85740	10	
	" 22918	10	
	" 81875	10	
	" 95611	10	
	" 30022	10	
	" 95717	10	
	" 55955	10	
	" 33120	10	H. Andrews.
	" 96230	10	
	" 21803	10	
3562	" 97571	10	J. S. R. Clark.
	" 15673	10	
	" 75222	10	
	" 90056	10	Rakhal Chunder Haldar.
2553	" 15326	10	
4494	" 79084	100	Ratanashur Mullick.
4496	" 86017	10	
4497	" 85216	100	Radhamadub Mookerjee.
4500	" 14257	100	
	" 21465	100	Greedharee Lal.
	" 45381	100	
	" 47751	100	
	" 98092	100	Hosain Bux.
	" 43019	50	
4504	" 03181	100	H. D'Forth.
	" 53531	50	
4507	" 73131	100	Kissory Mohun Bose.
	" 51843	100	
4509	" 19665	10	Ramgopal Gangooly.
4514	" 49879	10	
	" 18905	10	Somanath Mokhopadhyay.
4515	" 41797	50	
4516	" 82866	10	Bouradapersad Banerjee.
4517	" 47274	10	Ramloll Ghose.
	" 22933	20	
4520	" 83381	100	Brindaban Revostee Pershad.
4521	" 66916	500	Ganess Doss Joyraun.
4522	" 59709	10	Brindaban Chunder Sircar Chowdry.
	" 98247	10	
	" 60247	10	
4523	" 87177	20	Rajkishna Sen.
	" 90667	10	
	" 57515	10	
4524	" 82791	20	Harrie Mohun Singhee.
	" 96176	20	
	" 03708	10	
4526	" 20963	100	The Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company.
4501	" 82047	10	G. H. Catana.
3416	" 93728	10	
	" 47539	10	Testooram Naug.
4485	" 76254	10	
	" 77564	10	The Dy. Collr., Sub-Treasury, Serajgunge.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4481	A 75360 92414	} 20	Rajnarain Dutt.
4485	A 76254 77564		
4502	A 90563 91672	} 10	The Deputy Collector in charge of Sub-Treasury of Serajpore.
4518	A 13601 13603		
59	A 85193 77668	} 10	Messrs. Baker and Catliff.
		} 10	Cally Doss Chatterjee.
		} 10	Nabin Chunder Chatterjee.

L. BERNELLY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 5th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekora-tolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the Rules for the sale of unpossessed land in the Provinces of Bengal, (Chapter XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DE. COMM'R'S. OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

1. Lot.

Boundarick.

North—Maijan River,
South—Sessa Nuddoe and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadoga Grant;
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddoe, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Alexander Grant Glass, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd

day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of William Richard Ford, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Henry Edward Braddon, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Madub Chunder Rooder, Womes Chunder Mitter, and Beer Chunder Mitter, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 12th day of May 1871 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estates of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Nilrutton Holdar, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further

hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Johan Anton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Gopal Hassen Virjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Sewan Parray, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 17th day of January last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 17th day of February instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 17th day of February instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rogers and Remfry, Attorneys.

In the matter of Walter Charles Child, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said Insolvent in Calcutta do within four months, and all other creditors of the said Insolvent do within six months, from the date of the order, file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Carruthers and Dignam, Attorneys.

In the matter of John Allan Grover Gilmour, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 5th day of February instant, it was ordered that

Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Rogers and Remfry, Attorneys.

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 1st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, Attorney.

In the matter of Mudoodun Addy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of George Richmond Ferris, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Edward Pittis, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Thomas Gaynor, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee

from the 28th day of August 1871 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Millier, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th February 1872.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 3rd February 1872.

Arves, T.
Askey, F.
Atkinson, Mrs.
Alexander, N. S.
Arrow Smith, Mrs. A. A.
Andrews, J.
Beck, H.
Belthaser, J. M. T.
Berry, Revd. G.
Bretton, A. M.
Burrell, J.
Ballard, Mrs.
Belts, Mrs.
Buchanan, Mrs.
Carter, A. W.
Culebeth, Mrs.
Cutta, G. M.
Donaldson, P.
DeSmith, H.
Dennis, Mrs. C.
Deal, W.
Dollman, C. A.
Donaldson, J.
D'Souza, D.
Ewan, C. H.
Fisher, A.
Godfrey, A.
Gordon, Capt. J. T.
Gorrick, Mrs. N. W.
Gibb, Miss J.
Gray, H. A.
Gibson, A.
Gomes, D. M.
Grey, R. E.
Hawks, A. F.
Hazel, P.
Rabaker, Mrs.
Hutchins, Mr.
Hinde, H. M.
Humphreys, Mrs. W.
Hughes, Mrs. E. V.
Hunter, Captain C.
Hagen Monsieur, H.
Henderson, W.
Hudson, F.
Hinde, H. J.
James, J. A.
Joss, R. C.
James, R.
Jackson, J. T.
James, C.
Lehrton, Mrs. F.
Laver, A.
Leighton, H. F.
Lomasco, A.
Lavalette, Mrs. J. V.
Longlands, R.
Lorrina, Esq.
Malet, E. B.
Maston, S.
McDougall, E.
Middleton, Cohen & Co.

Madge, Mrs. M. J.
Metcalfe, H.
Maclean, N. S.
Madge, D. W.
Massey, J. W.
Matson, E.
McGill, Mrs. G.
Madge, E. A.
Nazeer Hossein.
O'Neill, Mrs. E.
Edmond, Col. S.
Harcira, O. M.
Pereira, B.
Parker, J.
Pereira, P. A. H.
Pencock, B.
Paul, J. A.
Perry, Mrs. W.
Ridge, W. R.
Ridsdale, R. H. C.
Ridley, J. Armour, Esq.
Roberts, A.
Rammath Ghose.
Rugendronath Bose.
Rehling, Mrs. E.
Smyth, M.
Savage, W.
Southwell, E. O.
Smith, G.
Scott, R. W.
Sarkies, Mrs. J. M.
Sudler, R. W.
Shields, G., Quarter-master
Sergeant.
Thompson, Mrs. M.
Toy, J.
Tobin, T. J. W.
Thompson, G.
Thomas, M. G.
Tobin, E.
The Supdt. of the Found-
ling Asylum and Female
Orphanage.
Turburn, J. H.
Tacey, C.
The Nanagar, "Lawrence
Press."
Vincent, J.
Vaux, Miss.
Wilson, J.
Wallis, Mrs. C. B.
Wise, R. F.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wright, Pt. S.
Wilson, Mrs. A.
Williams, Mrs. H.
Walker, H. T.
Wheeler, C.
Wells, W. W.
Wells and Co.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closure	Date.	For Steamer.
Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P.M.	19th Feb.	Oriental.
France, Foreign Europe and France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 ..	19th "	Malinau.

The next Overland Mail via Bombay will close on Friday, the 16th February 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 16th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7.30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

CALCUTTA, W. H. McGOWAN,
The 12th February 1872. Post-Master.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling:—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
176	G. B. Ward	Rs. As. P. 50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMM'R'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice.

WANTED a Head Clerk for the Police Department of this Office. The salary of the post is Rs. 80 per month, and the qualifications required are previous employment in the Police Department, Bengal; a thorough knowledge of the Rules, Circular Orders, and Returns of that Department, and the ability to docket and draft letters and prepare short summaries of correspondence.

Apply, post paid, to the undersigned, sending copies of testimonials.

By order,

J. J. S. DEIBERG,

Offg. Persl. Asst. to the Agent Govt. Genl.,
N. B. P., & Commr. & Inspector Genl.
of Police, Assam.

GOWHATTI,
The 3rd February 1872.

Wanted

A Head Clerk and Translator for the Judicial Department, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Luckimpore, Assam. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. A competent knowledge of English necessary. None but persons who have had experience in a District Magistrate's Office need apply. Copies of certificates to be sent, with applications, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Luckimpore, Assam.

W. A. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge.

ZH. LUCKIMPORE, DY. COMMR'S. OFFICE,
The 24th January 1872.

Notice.

Copies of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

THE FORTIETH Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," will be held at the City Office, No. 9, Strand, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,

WM. DURHAM,
Superintendent.

DOCKING PREMISES, HOWRAH,
CITY OFFICE, No. 9, STRAND,
The 12th February 1872.

(1104—2.)

Notice.

THE creditors of Mr. G. M. Blacker, of Calcutta, late Merchant, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of February next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the Inspectors of his Estate, at No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Inspectors, to come in and prove their said claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated Calcutta, this 11th day of January 1872.

Inspectors of the Estate
of G. M. Blacker.

J. B. RUTHERFORD.
JAMES MURDOCH.
THOS. LONGMEIR.

(1008—5)

Notice.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at Dehra on the 27th February 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES S. REID,
Secy. Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited.
Calcutta.
The 17th January 1872.

(1009—4)

Notice.

WE hereby give notice that Mr. William Scott, of the firm of Charles and William Scott and Co., in Calcutta, retired from the business on 31st December 1871; that Mr. Walter Scott has become a Partner in the firm from that day, and that Mr. Arthur James Parker has succeeded Mr. Good (who is returning to England) as Agent and Manager to the said firm.

C. & W. SCOTT & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1872.

(1098—2)

Notice.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WATTS AND COMPANY,
"LIMITED," IN LIQUIDATION.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the premises No. 1, Wellesley Place, on the 8th of February next, at 4 o'clock P.M., to pass the accounts for the year ending 1871.

A dividend of Rupees twenty-six per share will be paid on presentation of scrip at the Office of undersigned.

ROBERT ALLARDICE,
Liquidator, Watts & Co., "Limited."

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1872.

(1089—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the second day of March, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a decree of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and made in suit No. 363 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Atulakrishna Ghose was the plaintiff, and Callyprosunno Dutt was the defendant, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seventeen cottahs and nine chittacks or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being formerly No. 55, and at present numbered 31, in Noyanchand Dutt's Street, Simla, in the town of Calcutta, and buttled and bounded as follows:—on the north by the public drain; on the south by the public road called Noyanchand Dutt's Street; on the east by the lane which comes after the late Kristanundo Biswas' rental house; and on the west by the dwelling-house of Bissessor Day and others.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen, and all further information obtained at the Office of Mr. Thomas Owen, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 1, London Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL
CIVIL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1872.

(1093—2)

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending
6th February 1872.**

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	2,20,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	93,77,000	12 0
Reserve Fund	...	15,40,899	7 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	60,39,183	12 10
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, Rs. 3,29,43,752	11 9	6,21,59,535	2 8	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	1,64,45,389	16 2
General Treasury Balance at Branches, Rs. 1,93,15,762	0 11			Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	2,00,87,845	4 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	2,41,04,840	3 4	Dead Stock	...	11,67,001	19 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	13,44,991	2 8	Stamps	...	14,913	0 0
Sundries	...	7,68,240	3 10	Balances with other Banks	...	3,62,513	7 11
				Sundries	...	1,46,407	10 3
						5,03,35,489	2 10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, Rs. 1,62,11,164	0 0	4,59,30,902	16 6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, Rs. 3,97,23,833	15 8		
		10,22,08,482	3 6			10,22,08,482	3 6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th February 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1102-1.)

TO BE SOLD preemptorily pursuant to a decree of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Rajmohun Dutt is plaintiff and Hem Chunder Mitter is defendant, dated thirteenth February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, at the Court Hall, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, at the hour of two o'clock, the following property.

1. All that undivided half part or share of the defendant Hem Chunder Mitter of and in the rented godowns, No. 22, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, together with twelve cottahs of land more or less, bounded on the north by the house of Juttadharee Haldar; on the east by the Clive Street; on the south by the land which runs between Rajah Prosono Narain Deb's godown and these godowns; and on the west by Keshub Lall Dey's godown, subject to the rights of one Rajendro Dutt, the first mortgagee of the said premises.

2. All that one moiety of the said defendant, Hem Chunder Mitter, of the land No. 147, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, containing seven cottahs, bounded as follows:—on the west by the Chitpore Road; on the east by Russick Lall Mitter's rented house; on the north by Rajah Rajbullah Dey's Street; and on the south by Kally Coomar Mookerjee's land.

3. All that the house and land Nos. 144-49, Chitpore Road, at Bang Bazar, bounded as follows:—on the north by Russick Lall Mitter's house; on the east by Nilmoney Chuckerbutty's house; on the south by Kholutch Chunder Ghose's house; and on the west by Mudden Mohun Tagore's Rashbatty.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Bose and Haldar, Attornies for the plaintiff, at No. 2, London Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1872.

(1080-2.)

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,
Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, Bombay,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta,
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

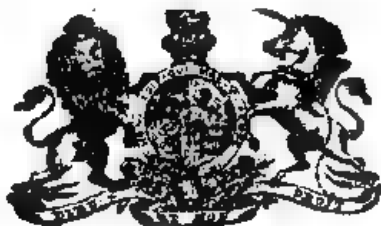
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APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Pagon 1279 P.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs.⁴100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon—i.e. the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close-upstidday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	Pakri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoun 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzabs, viz. Mouzah Peerpur, Khorda Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

W. V. G. TAYLER, Collector.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 5th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, corresponding with the 4th Phalgun 1279 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872:—

No. 1886.—Mudunpore Bisanth, Pergunnah Mahilla; recorded proprietors, Audit Sahai and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 670-1-7.

The share of Audit Sahai only, with sudder jumma of Rs. 23-12, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 5-7 on account of Government revenue.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd January 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY, Collector.

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۹ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۲۵۹ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دی جائے گی کہ
علاقہات موسومہ دیال موقعہ ضلع تھت بعلت زر باقی و غرض مطالبہ جنکو قوانین اور اکتوں مستندہ کے رو
سے وصول کرنا جائز ہے اور اس زر باقی اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع تاریخ ثابت
ادائی مالگذاری سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تھا بالضرور تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق چہارم ماہ
پہاگن سنہ ۱۸۷۱ فصلی روز چہار شنبہ کچہری نلکٹری ضلع تھت میں بیلان ہوگا ۔

نمبر ۱۸۸۶ توزیع۔ محال مدنپور بسانتھ پرگنہ مہلا کہ جس کے خانہ مالگذاری میں نام ادت سہای و غرض کا
منہج ہے اور مبلغ ۷۷۰-۱-۷ بعلت باقی مالگذاری سرکار اوس کے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال میں بعد
منہج حصہ سابلان تقسیم چکا حصہ مطابق دفعہ ۳ قانون نوزدہم سنہ ۱۸۱۴ ع کے بنعدہ ۷۶۹-۵-۷ زر
بگوارہ ہو چکا ہے باقی موازی ۱۴ گڈہ حصہ ادت سہای مالک بنعدہ ۲۳-۱۲ صدر جمع بعلت باقی مبلغ
۵-۷ باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بیلان ہوگا ۔

ان: ام: ہلیدی

نلکٹر

المترجم ۲۷ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of February 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872:—

PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 773.—Mouzah Kamalla in the 10as. 13gds. 1k. 1kt. share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietor, Khwaja Ahsanullah; Government revenue, Rs. 1,649-2; road fund, Rs. 16-8; is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 567-2.

No. 310.—3 gds. 3k. out of a 1a. 5gds. share in Mouzah Chapitala, in the 10as 13gds. 1k. 1kt. share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietors, Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, Sib Chandra Pal; Government revenue, Rs. 1,695-12; road fund, Rs. 17; is to be sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 6-12-9. The recorded proprietor of this 3gds. 3k. share is Sib Chandra Pal, and the Sudder Jumma of it is Rs. 20-0-10.

A.B.—A separate account has been opened by the Collector under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, for the 1a. 5gds. share within which the 3gds. 3k. fall. The entire estate is under partition, and the above 3gds. 3k. share is now advertised for sale in accordance with the terms of Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE,
The 19th January 1872.

F. COWLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 11th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitra 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 67.—Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabact Gopeckristo Bose, Ornoporno Dabee, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenath Koor, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' S annas (share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprized in lot Goorbarree	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	590	6 5
Deduct Kasseenath Koor's share of Neer Goorbarree and Harirampore's land 1,175 beegahs, the revenue of which is	...	692 2 9
		1,282 9 2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabact Gopeckristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornoporno Dabee of Bala, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,415-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871.

Class 1.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 39.—Taraf Ali Rohollah; proprietor, Tripoora Churn Rai; sudder jumma, Rs. 994-0-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 51.—Taraf Alcar Khan; proprietors, Shahama Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Asad Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the share of Asad Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 468-7-5, and the revenue of that share having been paid, the share of Shahamat Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,606-0-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobindo Anandi; proprietors, Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mohamaya, Mahomed Ashrof, Ramjoy, Ram Chunder Dutt, Ishan Chunder, Goluck Chunder, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Mozumdar, Neel Comul Gupta, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Pitamber Cuhnder Doss, Ramkumar Doss, Kali Doss, Paddolochun, Trilochun Dey, and Doolameah. A separate

account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ishan Chunder Chowdry, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Sen, Neel Cumul Gupta, Ram Coomar Doss, Goluck Chunder Doss, Srimoti Mohamaya, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Kuli Doss, Sheik Doolameah Chowdry, Puddolochun Chowdry, and Trilochun Chowdry, bearing a jumma of Rs. 353-14-7, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Sadrinarain, Durponarain, Jan Behi, Mahomed Ashof, Ranjoy, and Ram Chunder Dutt, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,061-13-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1228.—Taraff Enos Jop; proprietors, Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abul Hossain, Anwar Khan, Bejo Mohan, Surforaj, Shofur Ali, Aes Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Samed, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Warrish Khan, Kurim Buksh, Aloka, Aasin Khan, Amir Ali, and Ayar Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Warrish Khan, Mahomed Samed, Anwar Khan, Shorforaj Khan, Aasin Khan, and Ayar Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 581-13-10, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abul Hossain, Bejo Mohan, Shofur Ali, Aes Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Kurim Buksh, Aloka, and Amir Ali, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,272-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1281.—Taraf Joynarain Kerani; proprietor, Mahomed Rofee Showdagar; sudder jumma, Rs. 563-4-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2203.—Taraf Nosim Chowdhari; proprietors, Jan Ali, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Nityanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, Frankisto Sen, Nityanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jan Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, and Ranjan Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 659-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2411.—Kismat Probahath, formerly Taraf Braja Kishore; proprietors, Abul Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abul Fazal Mahomed Motamatillah, Bonnijan Behi, Boistab Churn, Puteh Ali, Gour Hari Biswas, Hari Doss, Hashmat Ali, Kalikinker, Kisto Churn, Klalon, Modun Mohan, Mahomed Davis Chupprassi, Noor Behi, Warrish, Rahaman Syad, Hari Churn, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Shorfonessa, Surruth Chunder, Surruth Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Shorindri, Munshi Tilock Chunder Biswas, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Ram Doss Bhattacharga, Noho Chunder Bhattacharga, Srimoti Montaj Banoo, Sheik Mahomed Beshirullah, Amir Ali, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Koilas Chunder Dutt, Moulvi Barkatollah, Najir Ahamed, Noor Ahamed, Wazoddeen, Tarak Chunder Dutt, Oma Churn Dutt, Tarakinker Dutt, and Moonshi Tilock Chunder Biswas. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Surrut Chunder Roy Kanongoe, Srimoti Shorindri, Abul Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abul Fazal Mahomed Motamatillah, Hashmat Ali, Babutmalik his mother Shorfonessa, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Hari Churn Pal, Kristno Churn Pal, Hurri Dass Pal, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Gooro Doss Dutt, Ram Doss, Noho Chunder, Koilas Chunder, Mohesh Chunder, Prosano Chunder, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Montaj Banoo, Moulvi Barkatollah, his minor nephew Najir Ahamed, and Wajuddin, bearing a jumma of Rs. 443-7-8, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 667-11-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2512.—Taraf Rajah Ambiah; proprietor, Akbar Ali Chowdhari, sudder jumma, Rs. 608-12.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2562.—Taraf Rambhodro Kanongoe; proprietors, Bonnijan Behi, Bhoirub Churn, Chand, Churn, Chundi Churn Nundi, Sadak Ali Moonsher, Doorga Churn Doss, Grish Churn Doss, Nosuroollah Munshi, Tofer Ali, Kali Churn Doss, Nityanundo, Pitamber, Raj Chunder, Ram Doss, Ram Mohun Sen, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramsoonder, Kalikinker, Tarini Sunker Kanongoe, Tripora Churn, Annoda Churn Sen, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Durr, Pran Huxve Lallah, Boistab Churn Podar, Ram Ruttan Surnah, Gopal Kristno Surnah, Golam Hossain, Chundi Churn Durr, Ramsheluck Burnik, Abdulolla Nillaudar, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Ram Ruttan Surnah, Gopal Kristno Surnah, Degaubar Sen, Oger Ali *alias* Potan, Hari Doss Dey, Aradhun, Srimoti Bishashori, Oma Churn, Kantapersaud Hazari, Sheik Mahomed Wasil Chowdry, Gooro Doss Rai, Ram Chunder Chowdhari, Debi Churn Dey *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Omed Ali, Ram Doss Shikdari Raj Chunder Chowdhari, Nityanundo Sen, Noho Chunder, Surrut Chunder Sen, Choitanin Churn Sen, Doya Mohun Sen, Hurinath Porohit, Ramkinker Porohit, Ramkishore Sen, Jowala Bharoti Mohunto, Gobind Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Tara Kinker Dutt, Ramkishore Sen, Ankil Chunder Sen, Ram Buksh Hazari, Sheik Golam Hossain, Gorib Hossain Chowdhari, Mahomed Wali, Jaker Ali, Chundrohaddari Thakurani, and Boidonath Bachoshpoti. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ram Soonder Sen, Babat Malik, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churn Doss, his brother Grish Chunder Doss, Sadak Ali Moonshi, Nityanundo Sen, Ram Soonder, Kalikinker, Kanta Persad Hazari, Babat Malik, Sasti Churn Chowdhari, Chundi Churn Nundi, Ramruttan Surnah, Gopal Kristno Surnah, Jowal Bharoti Mohunto, Babatshare Arjoon Bharoti Mohunto, Pitamber Kanongoe, Gooro Doss Rai, Malik Pitamber Kanongoe, Govind Chunder Kanongoe, Golam Hossain Chowdhari, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Hari Doss, Aradhun, Ramsheluck Burnik, Digaubar Sen, Omed Ali, Nityanundo Sen, Surruth Chunder Sen, bearing a jumma of Rs. 516-15-2, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, and the shares of Pitamber Kanongoe Malik, Tara Kinker Dutt, having been already sold on 22nd December 1871, bearing jumma of Rs. 6-11-11, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2033.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; proprietors Afzal, Aitam, Abootalif, Brindaban Sein, Bishumber, Rejoanuddin, Bhikan Chunder, Bholanath, Chotronarain, Digamber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopeenath, Golam Basid, Golam Moksad, Golam Ali, Gopal Dass, Gopal Dass Sein, Gopinath, Golam Ali, Gouri Kanto, Gour Soonder, Jug Mohun, Jugguth Chunder, Jugguthnath Sein, Jan Ali, Jeoromoni, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Mohun Goohe, Koolo Chunder, Lukhi Chunder Rai, Mahomed Ashrof Jemadar, Magan Dass Sen, Magan Chunder, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo, Neelkanto Poorohit, Neelkanto, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Rai, Nittyanundo, Neamutollah, Warrish, Oopendro Chunder, Prosono Singh, Prosono Coomari, Poorno Chunder Sen, Peary Mohun, Rohimnissa, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolal, Ramdoyal Dey, Ramkanto, Ramdoyal, Ranjoy Potdar, Ramloehun Sen, Rehanuddin, Renooka, Surruth Chunder, Shuba Mahomed, Shabaluddin, Shamsunder, Tiloko Chunder, Tofan Ali, Jall Mahomed Hazi, Golam Ali Nazir, Shoobrati alias Shoorjomonni Sardar, Srimoti Beshashori, Mahomed Rohimullah Mohesh Chunder, Mahomed Kamil Chowdhari, Isaf Ali, Nejamut Ali, Mahomed Ali, Monohur Khan, Ujir Ali, Uma Charan Ghose, Doorga Churn Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Modun Mohun, Ramdoolal, Ramanundo, Doorga Churn, Chundi Churn Surmah, Sheik Asanoollah Chowdhari, and Shoodharam Surkar. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Gopal Dass Sein and Degumber Kanongoe and others, bearing a jumma of Rs. 642-1-6, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Srimoti Oloka, Ramdoyal Sen, Sreemoti Brojabashi, Juggut Chunder Sen, Shoodaram Surkar Nilandar labut Prankristno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 826-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

No. 3113.—Taraf Sheermustkhan Chowdhari; proprietors, Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Behi, Jenat Ali Khan, Mokhool Ali, Milkist Fezal Ahamed minor, and Ramsoonder. A separate account having been opened for the share of Fezal Ahamed minor, and the sudder jumma of that share, Rs. 165-10, and the shares of all other proprietors, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 527-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

Mehal Lakheraj resumed, Mouzah Borghope, Thannah Sathania.

No. 13407.—Taluk Gouri Sunker, Boidonath Kanongoe; proprietors, Grish Chunder Rai and Lolita Thakurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 701-4-3.

J. WHITMORE, For Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871:—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Sathania.

No. 308.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Sathania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Sathania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea, Thannah Towa.

No. 559.—Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esaf, Korhan Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Behi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esaf, Korhan Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Behi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE, For Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Furrcepore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 4th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 2793.—Taluk Amanullah, in Pergunnah Jalalpur; recorded proprietors, Amanullah and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,515-4-3½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-13-0½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

A. J. FRASER, Deputy Collector in charge.

FORREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 12th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1016.—Mehal Dearah More-us-dubed, More-Munornth, and More-Goburdhun, Pergunnah Gyaaspore; recorded proprietors, Mussamat Arfay Begum *or* Hosseine Begum, Mussamat Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunollah Khan, Nascer Ahmed Khan, Mussamat Allabee Begum, Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamat Oomrao Begum, Walce Ahmed Khan, Anactoolah Khan *or* Abdool Majeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, Majeedoon Nissa Begum, Ubbassee Suhoy *or* Raghonath Pershad Sing, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Loll Sing, Mussamat Jectin Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hursershad Sing, Golinddharce Sing, Aluckhoharee Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Ranglal Sing, Madhapershad Sing, Gopalnarain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeernarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamat Soonder Kour, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, Lalibeharee Sing, Koonjeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *or* Ranjer, Mussamat Khooshal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing; Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,211-2-0, of which Rs. 1,093-12-6 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Ubbassee Suhoy *or* Raghonath Pershad Sing, Golinddharce Sing, Ulukdharee Sing, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, and Monamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859.

The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 3,117-5-6, on account of the share of Mussamat Arfay Begum *or* Hosseine Begum, Mussamat Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunollah Khan, Nascer Ahmed Khan, Mussamat Allabee Begum, Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamat Oomrao Begum, Walce Ahmed Khan, Anactoolah Khan *or* Abdool Majeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Majeedoon Nissa Begum, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Lal Sing, Mussamat Jectin Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hursershad Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Ranglal Sing, Madhapershad Sing, Gopal Narain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeernarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamat Soonder Kour, Lalibeharee Sing, Koonjeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *or* Ranjer, Mussamat Khooshehal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

C. F. WORSLEY,

Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, BANKIPORE,
The 31st January 1872.

اشہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

وضوح ہوئے حسب دفعہ ۱۱ اکت ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات موقوفہ الخلیل ضلع پٹنہ میں بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعوی جواز روی دستورات و قوانین تجارتیہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منسل بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹراوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا۔

قسم دوم بندوبست میعادہ

نمبر ۱۰۱۶ نوزیع محال دیارہ صواسدباد و مور۔ منوتہ و مور۔ گوبردھن پرگنہ فیاسپور پٹنہ مالگذاری مسماہ عارفہ بیگم عرف حنی بیگم و مسماہ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد اسمان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماہ الہی بیگم و علی احمد خان و مسماہ امرا بیگم و ول احمد خان و عذبت اللہ خان عرف عبدالحمید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان منوفی و محمد ابوالفیم حسین خان و محمد انسا بیگم و ابہاسے سہای عرف رگھوناتھ پرشاد سنگہ و جگرناتھ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و شام کشور سنگہ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو گاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ منوفی و پسر پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماہ جیتن کاور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ اہاکر پرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و گووند دھاری سنگہ و الکہ دھاری سنگہ و لچھمی پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نرائن سنگہ و نرسنگہ نرائن سنگہ و کلدیپ نرائن سنگہ و دیوننرائن سنگہ و مسماہ مندر کتور و توکن سنگہ و بھوجو سنگہ و لعلبھاری سنگہ و کچھبھاری سنگہ و رام نرائن سنگہ عرف راجھی و مسماہ خوشال کتور و لوکپاتھ سنگہ و کنچل سنگہ و پھلوان سنگہ و منکر سنگہ و گجہ سنگہ و کھربان سنگہ صدر جمع ۴۲۱۱-۲ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۰۹۳-۱۲-۶ منہای ہوگا بابت حصہ ابہاسے سہای عرف رگھوناتھ پرشاد سنگہ و گووند دھاری سنگہ و الکہ دھاری سنگہ و توکن سنگہ و بھوجو سنگہ و محمد ابوالفیم حسین خان جسکے ساتھ حساب کھولا گیا بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۸۵۹ ع۔

مور جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۲۰۱۷-۵۹ بابت حصہ مسماہ عارفہ بیگم عرفہ بیگم و مسماہ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماہ الہ بیگم و علی احمد خان و مسماہ امرا بیگم و ولید احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرفہ عبدالحمید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و مسجد انسا بیگم و جگرناتھ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و سام کشور سنگہ و ہر کشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماہ جتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ و تھاکر پرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و چھبی پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نرائن سنگہ و نرسنگہ نرائن سنگہ و کلدیپ نرائن سنگہ و دیو نرائن سنگہ و مسماہ مندر کنور و لعل بیہاری سنگہ و کتجیہاری سنگہ و رام نرائن سنگہ عرفہ راجی و مسماہ خوشحال کنور و لوکھناتھ سنگہ و کنجل سنگہ و پهلوان سنگہ و شکر سنگہ و کچھو سنگہ و تھریان سنگہ غیر مابالغ کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوا فقط •

سی: اف: و
دیپوٹی کلکٹر کلکتہ ٹور کے لئے

پٹنہ کلکٹرٹ بانکپور
۳۱ جنوری ۱۸۷۲

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Chaitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarcab Pergunnah Essupore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Cuander Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-8-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-0 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Tarai Sugurnah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryan, Premnaryan Parry, Lakhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joyvara Dohya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4375.—Pergunnah Bhatiah, Talook Rajah Burada Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgun 1279 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interests of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sandhoar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chatur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue:—

10kts. of Rughoonandan Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurban Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Juttendharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooch; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue:—

7kts. of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT,
Offg. Collector.

اشہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ اذیل ضلع سارن میں دبت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعوی جواز سے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بقاریخ ۱۲ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ۱۵ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۰ پہاکن سنہ ۱۲۷۱ فصل کچہری میں صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام میں رکھا جاوگا •

نمبر شماری نمبر توزیع	نام محال	قسم مطالبہ
نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سنہوار پرگنہ بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۶۳-۵-۱۱ ہی و خانہ مالگدار باقی مالگداری سرکار	میدی نام بیچو سنگہ و چھتر سنگہ وغیرہ کا لکھا جاتا ہی باستثناء حصہ رگھو نندن سنگہ و غیرہ بقید ۵۵ قلم تفریق رول شدہ بمواد اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعی مبلغ ۶۱۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقہ محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول ہو جانے باقی سرکار بقید حق و موافق اجمالی بیچو سنگہ جمعی مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقی مالگداری سرکار بہ تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام ہوگا •
نمبر ۲ نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دھومراج پرگنہ گوہ کہ جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ ہی و خانہ مالگدار میں نام اچل اویدھیا وغیرہ کا لکھا جاتا ہی باستثناء حصہ رادہ دون پرشاد وغیرہ بقید ۵۵ قلم تفریق رول شدہ نمبر ۱ و ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعی مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متعلقہ محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول ہو جانے باقی سرکار بقید حق و موافق اجمالی اچل اویدھیا و مہربان سنگہ و رام سہائے سنگہ و ٹہاکر سنگہ و رگھوناتھ سنگہ و کلیان سنگہ و رام سہای رای و رامیش رایی و جٹادھاری لعل و رسال رای و کاشے پرشاد سنگہ و گور پرشاد سنگہ و دوبری اویدھیا جمعی مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقی مالگداری سرکار بہ تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام ہوگا •	ایضا

سی: بی: گورنٹ
کلکٹر

تحریر فقاریج ۲ فروری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore: recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jamma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

Names of villages	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jamma.				
		R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1. Noughura	... Rookmin Bibi and others	13	13	1	8	0
2. Kusbe Chynepore	... Shah Abdool Uziz and others	13	13	10	8	0
3. Sirbit Khass	... Mussamut Goonrani Koor and others	231	9	7	4	0
4. Ditto	... Seoraj Sing and others	55	6	4	0	0
5. Ditto	... Shah Abdool Uziz and others	27	11	4	0	0
6. Ditto	... Nuki Ally Khan	27	11	2	8	0
7. Kutra	... Rooti Roy	42	10	7	12	0
8. Sirbit and Gobindipore Lohrajai-rampore	... Nuki Ally Khan and others	113	3	2	12	0
9. Kootmunnepore	... Koulesur Choubey and others	12	1	5	1	7
10. Kota	... Judoo Roy	112	6	4	18	0
11. Kekurha	... Ramlall and others	5	5	4	0	0
12. Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore	... Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	■
13. Kota	... Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others	112	6	4	18	0
14. Kota	... Saligram Roy	112	6	4	18	0
15. Kootmunnepore	... Jhuboo Choubey	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

اشہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ امیے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہی کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کی صاحب کلکٹر کے آفیس میں باقی مالگداری اور جو سب دھوی

سنه ۱۸۷۲ جنوري تاريخ ۱۲ مهين دن جمعہ هونہ سے باقي مالگداري کي بطور مجزيہ آئين کے مطابق ادا هونہ کا مضابطہ هي اس کے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماک مارچ تاريخ ۱۴ مهين فيلام عام کي اخريہ کارميں فروخت هريکا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماک جنوري تاريخ ۳۰ فقط .

تفصيل قسم اول

ج. نمبر ۱۳۲۸—مجال سريٲٲ ٲرگنه چين ٲور جسکي خانہ مالگدار ميں نام شيونندن راي فيرمائيل تفريق اول مندرج هي و مبلغ ۱۰۵۹-۱۱-۹ جمع مندرگوشواره اسی مجال کا هي بعلت ابقائي مبلغ ۷-۲۵-۵ باقي مالگداري حصہ خاص فيرمائيل تفريق اول بابت حصہ مفصلہ ذيل کہ جسکا جمع ازروي دفعہ ۱۰ ايکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع ماک ادا ليا جاتا هي فيلام هريکا .

نام موضع	نام سايلان تفريق اول	تعداد جمع صدر
۱ نوگورا	روکن بيٲٲ و امام جهان بيٲٲ و جهان بيٲٲ	روبيہ ۵۱ بائي کہ م
۲ نصيہ چين ٲور	شاہ عبدالعزیز و شاہ لياقت حسين	۱۳ ۱۳ ۱۰ ۸
۳ سريٲٲ خاص	مسماۃ گونوانے کنور و سيواٲ سنگھ	۲۲۱ ۹ ۷ ۴
۴ ايضا	سيوراج سنگھ و ذقي علي خان و غلام مٲٲي خان	۵۵ ۶ ۴ ۰
۵ ايضا	شاہ عبدالعزیز و شاہ لياقت حسين	۲۷ ۱۱ ۴ ۰
۶ ايضا	دٲٲٲ علي خان	۲۷ ۱۱ ۲ ۸
۷ گنرا	روبيہ راي	۴۲ ۱۰ ۷ ۱۲
۸ سريٲٲ و گوندي ٲور لوھرا جي	دٲٲٲ علي خان و مسماۃ مہدہ بيٲٲ	۱۱۳ ۳ ۲ ۱۲
رام ٲور	کواسر چوبہ جگنند چوبہ و انچند چوبہ و ديسر چوبہ و ٲر گونند چوبہ و ديرا لال چوبہ و بيگومت چوبہ و رگوبر چوبہ و ديسر چوبہ و اجودھا چوبہ و املاکھ چوبہ و کنادت چوبہ و گنڊال چوبہ	۱۲ ۱ ۵ ۱ ۷
۱۰ کوٲا	جدو راي	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۱ کہکوا	رام لال و مسماۃ جيا کنور زوجہ ديسر سنگھ و مرچھوکن سنگھ و رام چرن سنگھ	۵ ۵ ۴ -
۱۲ گوندي ٲور لوھرا جي رام ٲور	مسماۃ امانے کنور زوجہ گوندي راي سنگھ و مسماۃ گونوانے کنور	۱۹ ۱۵ ۱۲ ۱۲
۱۳ کوٲا	مسماۃ زيب کنور سادر وليہ جدو مٲٲٲ راي	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۴ ايضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۵ قطن ٲور	جہو چوبہ	۶ - ۸ ۱۰ ۱۳
شاہ آباد کلگريٲ	ايچ اليکزاندر	
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲	کلگريٲ	

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 22nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Number on the rent roll of the district, 2019. Name of mehal and that of pergunnah, Pergunnah Katalipara. Names of proprietors, Obhoya Dehya, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri, Rasik Chandra Chowdhuri, Jagadamba, as guardian of Gouri Prasad Chowdhuri, Raitonmissa Khatun, Karimannissa, Kalikishore Sarma Chowdhuri, Sarba Mangola, Jagadamba Dehya, Rashmonee Dehya, Gour Moni Dehya, Mohun Chandra Sen, Tilock Chandra Sen, Kebul Krishna Sen, Purno Chandra Sen, Ram Hari Sen, Ram Komal Sen Chowdhurian, Lakhi Narain Das, alias Lakhi Kandha Das, Kushi Chandra Chowdhuri, Koylash Chandra Chowdhuri, Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri, Obhoya Charan Chowdhuri, Ambika Charan Chowdhuri, Mahomed Ikram, Sheik Kudrotullah, Hara Sundari, Lakhi Narain Das, alias Lakhi Kautha Das, Joy Golinda Sen, Ram Kanai Dey, Tilock Chandra Dey, Ram Jiban Shomadar, Tilock Moni Dehya, Rash Moni Dehya, Gour Moni Dehya, Shama Sundari Dehya, Obhoy Chara Shamajpatee, Durga Charan Chakraverty, Durga Charan Chakraverty, Gauga Das Chowdhuri, Sree Moti

Debya, Jagavandhu Chowdhuri, Shona Moni Debya, Ananda Mai Debya, Rup Chandra Shaha, Jagadechuri Debya, Bhubanee Charan Tagore, Daya Mai Debya, Manika Mallah, Nabin Chandra Roy, Manicka Mallah, Obhoya Charan Mukhopadaya, Harimani Debya, wife of Jadu Nath Jugesshar, Ashutosh Roy Chowdhuri, minor, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kantha Das, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kantha Das, Mathura Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Kantha Chowdhuri, Golock Chandra Shakkal, Har Shunder Chowdhuri, Tara Shankar Chowdhuri, Har Shunder Sen, Kally Kumar Chakraverty, Raj-bullab Chowdhuri, Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri, Ananda Chandra Chowdhuri, Har Mohun Chowdhuri, Modan Mohun Chowdhuri, Chandra Mohun Chowdhuri, Tara Moni Debya, Bisha Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Kishore Chowdhuri, himself and as guardian of Kalikantha Chowdhuri, Jutta Dhar Chowdhuri, Durga Das Chowdhuri, Mahima Chandra Chowdhuri, Ram Chandra and Ramnarain Bhattacharja, Chandra Moni Bhattacharja, Shonatan Das, Woogra Kantha Chowdhuri, Kali Kantha Chowdhuri, Kedar Nath Chowdhuri, Radha Charan Chowdhuri, Ram Chandra Chowdhuri, Sree Dhar Chowdhuri, Tarini Shanker Chowdhuri, Har Sundar Chowdhuri, Har Nath Chowdhuri, Dina Nath Chowdhuri, Dina Nath Bhattacharja, Biseswar Chowdhuri, Har Kumar Chowdhuri, Bishnu Charan Chowdhuri, Kali Charan, *alias* Krishna Hari Chowdhuri, Dwarka Nath Chowdhuri, Sheeb Coomar Chowdhuri, Bhagabutti Charan Chowdhuri, Chandra Mohan Chowdhuri, Biseswar Chowdhuri, Tara Charan Chowdhuri, deceased, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri's place his son Sital Chandra Chowdhuri, *alias* Ara Dhan Chowdhuri, Hurri Chowdhuri, Shashi Muker Debya, mother of Kedar Nath Chowdhuri, Shoshe-dhar Chowdhuri, Ramdhar Chowdhuri, Kartic Chandra Chowdhuri, Gura Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Das Chowdhuri, Kali Kamal Chowdhuri, Krishna Chandra Chowdhuri, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri, Rashik Chandra Chowdhuri, Jagadamba, mother of Gura Prosad Chowdhuri, minor, Borada Debya, Gura Mani Debya, mother of Girish Chandra Bedagya, Prasanno Kumar Bedagya, Bhagaban Chandra Chowdhuri, Har Nath Chowdhuri, Tarak Chandra Chowdhuri, Broja Nath Chowdhuri, Bishambhar Chowdhuri, and Tara Moni Debya, mother of Har Kishore Chowdhuri, minor, and Bidboo Mukhi Debya. Government revenue, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 695-5-11. Remarks, 8 *as.* 13 *gs.* 2 *ks.* 2 *kts.* 13 *kus.* 1½ *ps.* 2 *kgs.* 11 *ts.* share of the estate will be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 20-5-6.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd February 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

REGISTERED
No. 50.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS	481	Criminal Sessions Notice	528
BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL—		Salt Notification	529
Preliminary Report, Criminal Procedure Bill	484	Custom House Notice	570
Second Report of Select Committee on Indian Evidence Bill	485	Calcutta Port Fund Notice	580
The Indian Evidence Bill	487	Corral Statement	581
BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL—		Currency Notes	582
A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities	520	Waste Land Sale Notice	583
A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council	550	Nuddee Errow Notices	584
ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL—		Insolvent Notices	585
Revenue and General Departments	574	Post Office Notices	586
Judicial and Political Departments	575	MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—	
Public Works Department, Bengal	576	RT BI—	
Ditto, ditto, Irrigation Branch	577	APPENDIX No. I.—Advertisement of Sale of land	15
HIGH COURT NOTICES—		APPENDIX No. II.—Land Sale Notices	21
Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal	578	SUPPLEMENT—	
DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES—		Working of the Village Classification Act No. VI (B.C.) 1870 in the District of Rajshahi	120
Officers in charge of Treasuries	579	Proposal to limit the quantity of powder to be retained on board vessels in Port	121
Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University	579	Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State, and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the week ending 17th February 1872	124
Opium Notifications	579	Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	170
		Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th February 1872	171
		Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1872	172
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	173

Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1872.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR announces with inexpressible grief and pain to the people of these Provinces that the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA died on the 8th instant, at the Andamans, from wounds inflicted by a convict.

This sad event was announced by a Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India, a copy of which is annexed.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR feels sure that not only all Officers of Government, but all private subjects, European and Native, will unite with him in deploring the untimely end of one who was not only a distinguished Statesman and a most able and successful representative of HER MAJESTY, but was endeared as an individual to all who knew him from his rare personal qualities.

The Hon'ble J. STRACHEY, under the provisions of the law, acts as Governor-General till the arrival of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FRANCIS BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN. Copy of the Notification on this subject is annexed.

The Acting Governor General in Council has directed a general mourning for the late VICEROY in a Notification of which a copy is also annexed.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR is sure that he need do no more than make known this mode in which respect may be shown for the memory of the deceased VICEROY.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February, 12, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 12th February 1872.

THE Government of India announces with inexpressible grief that the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA was assassinated at Port Blair at 7 P.M. on the 8th instant.

The assassin was a convict under sentence of transportation for life. He broke through the guard and stabbed the VICEROY as HIS EXCELLENCY was on the point of embarking after inspecting the station.

The country has lost a Statesman who discharged the highest duties which HER MAJESTY can intrust to any of her subjects with entire self-devotion, and with abilities equal to the task.

Those who were honoured by the EARL OF MAYO's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have a loss of which they cannot trust themselves to speak.

The Government of India therefore abstains at present from saying anything of its own grief.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, section 50, the office of GOVERNOR GENERAL devolves upon HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN. Orders will be given in a separate notification as to the marks of respect to be shown to the memory of the EARL OF MAYO.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February, 13, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 13th February 1872.

No. 751.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN, upon whom the office of Governor General of India has devolved under section 50 of the Indian Councils' Act, has declared that it is not his intention to assume the said office until he shall have taken his seat in Council, it is hereby notified, in accordance with section 51 of the said Act, and section 62 of the Act of 3rd and 4th years of King William the Fourth cap. 85, that the office of Acting Governor General has devolved upon the HON'BLE JOHN STRACHAN, Senior Ordinary Member of Council, until HIS EXCELLENCY'S arrival.

No. 752.

WITH reference to the great public calamity announced in yesterday's *Gazette Extraordinary*, the Acting Governor General in Council directs that the Flag of Fort William be hoisted half-mast high until further orders.

Forty-nine Minute Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William this afternoon, the last gun to be fired at sunset.

Similar marks of respect will be paid on receipt of this Notification at the respective Seats of Government, and at all the principal Military Stations in India.

The Acting Governor General in Council directs that all the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine services do put themselves into mourning for a period of one month, and invites all classes of Her Majesty's

subjects in India to join in this tribute of respect to the memory of the late EARL MAYO.

Further orders will be issued on the arrival of the remains of the late VICEROY, now on their way to Calcutta.

No. 764.

THE following telegram received from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is published for general information:—

Dated 13th February 1872.

Telegram from—LORD NAPIER, Madras,

To—THE HON'BLE J. STRACHEY, Calcutta.

IN acknowledging the receipt of a telegram from the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, of this date, from Saugor Island, and of one from the Home Secretary at Calcutta, reporting the death of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO by the hand of an assassin at Port Blair, I have to convey to you, on my part and on the part of the Government, our deep sense of the irreparable loss which the country has suffered by an act so criminal and deplorable. We offer to the Government of India the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AT PORT BLAIR.

THE following narrative of facts, relating to the lamented death of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, is published for general information.

This narrative contains a statement of all that is known to Government up to the present time.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY arrived in Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Glasgow* at the Convict Settlement of Port Blair, Andamans, at 9-30 A. M., on Thursday, the 8th February. Shortly after 11 A. M., His Excellency and the Countess of Mayo, with the staff and other gentlemen and ladies, landed at Ross, the chief station of the Settlement, and were received at the pier by the troops lining the approaches. The Countess of Mayo and the ladies proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, Major General Stewart, C. B., while the Viceroy and suite, accompanied by General Stewart, visited the Convict Establishments at this station. His Excellency inspected the Sudr Bazar, the Convict Barracks, the Native Infantry Lines, the Hospitals, the New Church, and other public buildings, and was accompanied throughout by a strong guard of both Native Infantry and Police, who closely attended His Excellency on either side of and behind the Staff immediately surrounding him. After a short rest at the house of the Superintendent, the Viceroy inspected the barracks of the European troops, and, assisted by Colonel Jervois, R. E., C. B., and Colonel Rundall, R. E., made a minute examination of the foundations and walls of the buildings, to ascertain the cause of their having given way shortly after they were built. His Excellency then, attended as before, visited the European Convict Barracks and Library, and returned with the Countess of Mayo and party to H. M.'s Ship *Glasgow* by 2 P. M.

At 3 P. M. the Viceroy, accompanied by Major General Stewart, C. B., the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Colonel Jervois, C. B., Mr. G. W. Allen, and the Personal Staff—Major Burne, Private Secretary, Captains Lockwood and Gregory, Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Hawkins, R. N., Flag Lieutenant—left the *Glasgow* in a steam launch, and, passing the stations of Aberdeen and Heddo, landed at Viper Island. This station is in the inner harbour, about five miles from Ross, and here are detained about 1,300 convicts, including all those who are received from India with the character of being desperate men, and all who, by their bad conduct during their residence in the Settlement, have been proved deserving

of specially rigorous treatment. His Excellency was received at the landing place by the officials in charge, and was here, as in Ross, closely attended by a guard of Native Infantry and Police. After an inspection of the jail and other arrangements, the Viceroy and party returned to the steam launch and visited Chatham, a station on a small island dividing the inner from the outer harbour. His Excellency, under the escort of a guard of police and the petty officers of the station (there being no Native Infantry on this island), inspected the Saw Mills and the Coaling Dépôt, and then re-embarked in the steam launch, leaving on board the Steamer *Nemesis*, then lying at the coaling station, Captain Gregory, Aide-de-Camp, who had to give orders in anticipation of the proposed departure of the *Nemesis* early on the following morning.

It was then nearly 5 p.m., and the Viceroy decided that he would visit Mount Harriet. It had been proposed earlier in the day that His Excellency should do this if time allowed, but no decision had been come to, nor had any notice been given that this place would be visited by His Excellency that evening. Mount Harriet is a lofty hill on the main island, nearly opposite Chatham. There is no regular convict station on the hill, but below it is Hopetown, where there are convicts, chiefly invalids and ticket-of-leave men, with a few others required for work at the station.

The Viceroy landed from the steam launch at the pier at Hopetown, where Mr. Ellis left the party and returned to the Steamer *Dacca*. There being ordinarily no free Police or Sepoy Guard in this station, the Superintendent ordered the guard from Chatham Island to cross to Hopetown to escort the Viceroy; and accordingly eight policemen from Chatham arrived just after His Excellency landed, accompanied him to the top of the hill, and were with him throughout. There was one poney here, and His Excellency rode up part of the way. The road is narrow, but the ground on either side has been cleared, and in places plantain and cocoanut trees have been planted. On reaching the top, His Excellency sat down for about a quarter of an hour. The sun had set, but there was light enough for a view of the whole Settlement, with its numerous islands and inlets. Two ticket-of-leave men addressed the Viceroy on his way down, and were informed by General Stewart that on their making formal petitions their cases would be inquired into. No other convicts were met on Mount Harriet: they were all at their huts at Hopetown below.

While the Viceroy was still on the hill, Captain Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp, and Count Waldstein (who had joined the party before they commenced the ascent) went on in front and arrived at the pier, the latter about a quarter of an hour, and the former some ten minutes, before the rest of the party. It was then dusk, but not quite dark, and when Captain Lockwood and Count Waldstein met on the pier and sat down on some stones, about twenty yards from the pier-head, waiting for His Excellency, there was apparently no one loitering on the pier, though they saw men passing to and fro carrying water for the steam launch.

By the time His Excellency reached the foot of the hill it was a quarter-past seven and quite dark, and lighted torches were by order of an Officer of the Settlement sent to meet the party. The huts where the convicts, some forty or fifty in number, were drawn up had been passed, General Stewart had stopped to give orders to an overseer, and the Viceroy had walked about one-third the length of the pier preceded by two torch-bearers, and a few paces in advance of the rest of the party, when a man jumped on him from behind and stabbed His Excellency over the left shoulder, and a second time under the right shoulder-blade, before any one could interpose. The assassin was at once knocked down by the guard and people in attendance, and, but for the interference of the Officers, would probably have been killed. There is no consistent account to show how the man made his way to the Viceroy, and it is not clear whether he was lying concealed on the side of the pier, or whether he rushed in from behind. Major Burne and the Viceroy's Jemadar were a few paces from the Viceroy, Colonel Jervois, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Allen somewhat behind, and the Police and petty officers of the station in flank and rear.

The Viceroy on being struck moved forward and staggered over the side of the jetty; it is not certain whether he fell into the water or jumped into it, but he either quickly raised himself or alighted on his feet, and stood for a few seconds, till he was assisted up and placed on a truck close by. The only words he uttered after the blow were "I'm hit," or words of similar sound, and the only movement he made after being placed on the truck was a convulsive motion forwards. It is probable that His Excellency expired then, but the precise moment of his death is not ascertained. He was at once carried on board the launch; every effort was made to staunch the flow of blood from the wound on the top of the shoulder, and to keep up the circulation by rubbing the extremities, but to no purpose, as the Viceroy was dead before the steam launch reached the *Glasgow*.

The Surgeons of the vessel were promptly in attendance, and Dr. Barnett was summoned at once. A *post-mortem* examination was forthwith made by Dr. Loney, Staff Surgeon, R. N., Dr. Barnett, Personal Surgeon to the Viceroy, and Dr. More, Assistant Surgeon, R. N., in the presence of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Member of Council, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Burne, Private Secretary. It then for the first time became known that there were two wounds, and it was the opinion of the Medical Officers that either wound was sufficient to cause death. Copy of the *post-mortem* record (A) is appended.

The assassin was at once secured and taken on board the *Glasgow*. He was shortly afterwards interrogated by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and by Mr. Aitchison, and stated that his name was Shere Ali, the son of Wullee; that he came from a village near Jumrood, at the foot of the Khyber; that he had no accomplices; that it was his fate; and that he had committed the act "by the order of God." He was then removed ashore, and kept during the night in custody of a guard of European Infantry.

Early on the morning of the 9th the prisoner was again brought on board the *Glasgow*, where the Magistrate, Major Playfair, held a preliminary inquiry, and after hearing the evidence of the European gentlemen and others who were present, committed the assassin for trial before General Stewart. The knife was a common one, such as is used for cooking or other domestic purposes; it was taken from the assassin on the spot by Urjoon, a convict petty officer, who was slightly scratched by the knife, and had his coat torn in securing it. The prisoner did not freely confess before the Magistrate as he had confessed the night before, nor did he deny his guilt. He said that if any of the European gentlemen present would state that they had seen him commit the deed he would admit it, but not otherwise. The final trial before General Stewart was being proceeded with, but had not been concluded at the time of the latest advices.

The assassin is 30 years of age, strong and well made. He is a Khyberese of the Kooke-Kheyl clan, and a resident of Pakhree, in the Cabul territory. He was convicted on the 2nd April 1867 of murder by Colonel Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, and being sentenced to transportation for life, was forwarded, *via* Kurrachee and Bombay, to the Andamans Penal Settlement. He arrived there in May 1869, and, except on one occasion, on which he had in his possession some flour for which he could not account, nothing whatever has been recorded against him. The prisoner was removed to Hopetown on the 15th May 1871, in order to perform duty as barber at that station, and he has since been employed there.

Major General Stewart was called on by Mr. Ellis to furnish a report to Government, detailing the special precautions taken by him to secure the personal safety of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY. The Superintendent's report is appended (B).

The body of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is being conveyed to Calcutta by Her Majesty's ship *Glasgow*. The steamer *Scotia* was despatched direct from Port Blair with Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Taylor, Aide-de-Camp, to convey intelligence of the mournful event to Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras. The steamer *Nemesis* was sent to False Point to inform His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the *Dacca* returned to

telegraph from Saugor Island news of this great public calamity to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

By Order,

F. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A

We, the undersigned, record the result of a *post-mortem* examination of the body of His Excellency the Viceroy and Earl of Mayo, on the evening of the 8th instant, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on board H. M. S. *Glasgow*.

When we saw him he was quite dead. The examination was made in the Viceroy's cabin, about a quarter of an hour after the body was brought on board.

We made a most careful examination of the wounds inflicted. There were two wounds; one incised wound, about 1½ inch long, extending obliquely from above downwards and inwards to the spine, was situated behind lower third of posterior margin of right scapula.

On examination, the finger passed in direction of spine, and impinged upon a deep indentation, apparently on a rib.

On passing a probe along the finger, it was found to penetrate deeply into cavity of chest. During the necessary examination a large quantity of blood flowed from this wound.

A second incised wound, of the same extent as the one above described, and apparently inflicted by the same instrument, was situated about 1½ inch above superior angle of left scapula, and passed directly downwards into cavity of chest, slightly splintering superior angle of scapula, and indenting either first rib or transverse process of a cervical vertebrae. In this case also a probe passed along the finger in the wound penetrated deeply into cavity of chest, and a large quantity of dark blood flowed from this wound also. Either wound was sufficient to cause death.

We would also state that the back of the clothes worn by His Excellency were completely saturated with blood.

(Signed) WILLIAM LONEY,

Staff Surgeon, R. N.

" OLIVER BARNETT, *Staff Surgeon,*

Surgeon to the Viceroy.

" ROBERT H. MORE,

Assistant Surgeon, R. N.

Her Majesty's Steamer *Glasgow*, dated 9th February 1872.

The examination above referred to was conducted in our presence, and is hereby attested by us.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,

Member of Council.

" ASHLEY EDEN,

Offg. Chief Commr., British Burmah.

" C. U. AITCHISON,

Foreign Secy. to Govt. of India.

" O. T. BURNE, *Major,*

Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

B.

Dated Port Blair, the 9th February 1872.

From—MAJOR GENERAL D. M. STEWART, Offg. Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

At the request of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, I have the honor to make the following statement of the precautions taken by me for the protection of the person of His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to Port Blair.

2. I may premise that I had been in personal communication with the Viceroy's Private Secretary on this subject before the arrival of His Excellency in the harbour, and I am aware that my arrangements, as communicated by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, met with His Excellency's approval.

3. My orders were that the convicts should all be kept at their ordinary work, and the petty officers in charge should see that no one was permitted to leave the gang.

4. A detachment of free Police, armed with muskets, was to move with the Governor General's party in front, flank, and rear; and on Viper and Ross, where the worst characters are quartered, detachments of Native Infantry were in support of the Police, who had instructions to allow no one to approach His Excellency.

5. On Ross and Viper the whole of the troops were likewise under arms.

6. Some of the chief petty officers of stations were in the rear, to see that convicts did not approach the Viceroy.

7. During His Excellency's progress, the Governor General seemed to think that the guards were too officious in surrounding him, and requested me more than once to make them stay behind.

8. The visit to Mount Harriet being an uncertain contingency till the last moment, no guards were sent to that station beforehand, and no one there could be aware that it was the Viceroy's intention to visit it at all. It was not until nearly 5 o'clock, whilst at Chatham, that His Excellency decided that an effort should be made to reach the top of Mount Harriet that evening. The free Police guard of eight armed men employed at Chatham were then at once despatched to Hopetown Jetty, where they landed immediately after the Viceroy at a little after 11 P.M.

9. As it was unlikely that we should meet any convicts on that station, save perhaps, an occasional ticket-of-leave man, I considered the Police guard here referred to sufficient for all purposes.

10. The Viceroy rode a pony up the hill, and was accompanied by several gentlemen and the Police. When His Excellency approached the top of the hill he moved off rapidly, escorted by a few policemen only, the officers and others on foot being unable to keep up with the pony.

11. Being unable myself to keep up with the Viceroy, I called out to the Police, who were running along, not to permit any convict to go near His Excellency.

12. In this manner the Viceroy reached the house at Mount Harriet. After a few minutes' delay the party proceeded to return to Hopetown on foot.

13. We met one or two invalids and ticket-of-leave men as we were leaving Mount Harriet who wished to address the Viceroy. I told these men that if they had any representation to make to His Excellency, they should submit their petitions in the usual manner, and that they would be duly laid before His Lordship.

14. In this manner, accompanied by a number of gentlemen and the Police guard, the Viceroy reached Hopetown: there I observed a number of convicts drawn up in line in the village, but off the road. On inquiry I found these were jampan men, who had been sent from Ross for the purpose of conveying Lady Mayo and her party to Mount Harriet the following morning. With the exception of these men, and a few residents of Hopetown standing at their doors, I saw no convict about the place.

On reaching the jetty I dropped behind His Excellency to give some orders to the Station Overseers, and while talking to him I heard a noise and shout of "mur," "mur." So far as I can remember, there did not appear to be a single soul on the pier when I left the Viceroy's side to speak to the Overseers.

There appeared to be no one with the Viceroy except three gentlemen of his party, the Police guard, and the chief petty officers of the station who were behind.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February 16, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 16th February 1872.

No. 801.

The following telegram from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State is published for general information:—

Dated London, 2-30 A.M., the 15th February 1872.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Acting Governor General of India, Calcutta.

I HAVE learnt with the deepest grief that HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, was, on the eighth instant, assassinated by a convict at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, whilst His Lordship was on an official visit of inspection to the convict establishment there. In this calamitous event Her Majesty's Government has to deplore the loss, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his career, of a Statesman whose faithful and laborious

discharge of the duties of his great office was animated by the warmest loyalty to his Sovereign, by constant devotion to the interests of her Indian subjects, and by a sincere desire to conduct with justice and consideration the relations of the Queen's Government with the Native Princes and States of India. LORD MAYO'S exertions for these ends have been marked with great success, and have not been surpassed by the most zealous labours of any of his most distinguished predecessors at the head of the Government of India. The painful impression produced by this most melancholy catastrophe is so fresh, and my information relating to it so scanty, that I confine this despatch to an expression of the deep sorrow felt by my colleagues in the Council of India, and by myself, at the loss of this eminent public servant.

THE Acting Governor General in Council directs that the General Treasury and all Public Offices shall be closed to-morrow in token of respect to the memory of the late VICEROY, whose remains will be landed during the afternoon of that day.

No. 815.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies for public information the following arrangements for the reception in Calcutta of the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India.

HER MAJESTY'S Ship *Daphne*, conveying the remains, will arrive within the limits of the Port of Calcutta during the afternoon of Saturday the 17th instant.

A deputation, consisting of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis and the Hon'ble Major-General Norman, C. B., Members of Council, with the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and Military Departments, and the Personal Staff of the late VICEROY, will proceed down the river to meet the *Daphne*, and will accompany the remains to the point where the procession will be formed.

His Excellency the Acting Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, will be present at Prinsep's Ghaut to receive the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MAYO, and to escort them to Government House. The head of the Procession, which will be formed at 4 P.M., will rest upon the Strand Road opposite Prinsep's Ghaut, extending along the road leading to Kidderpore Bridge. A Battery of Royal Artillery will be placed near Prinsep's Ghaut, from which twenty-one minute guns will be fired on the arrival of the Coffin. After the last gun has been fired from the Battery, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from the Fort.

While the minute guns are firing the Procession will start from Prinsep's Ghaut and proceed on foot (except as otherwise specified below) by way of the Strand Road, round the southern end of the Eden Gardens to Government House.

The procession will move in the following order:—

An Officer of the Quarter-Master General's Department (mounted).

A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry (mounted).

The escort consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with Arms reversed, with the Bands of Her Majesty's 14th and 107th Regiments, the Bands playing a Funeral March.

The Viceroy's Band.

The Body Guard (dismounted).

Clergy of Fort and Cathedral Churches.
The Chaplain to the late Viceroy.

Dr. J. Payrer, c. s. i.

Col. G. Delane, Comdg.
Body-Guard.

Capt. F. H. Gregory,
A-D-C.

Dr. O. Barnett.

Capt. H. B. Lockwood,
A-D-C.

Capt. T. M. Jones, R. N.



Lieut. T. Deane.

Capt. R. H. Grant, A-D-C.

Subadar Major and Sirdar
Bahadoor Sewbuccus
Awusty, A-D-C.

Capt. C. L. C. de Rubeck,
A-D-C.

Lieut. C. Hawkins, R. N.

Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary.

Chief Mourners.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, the Hon'ble Terence Bourke, Major the
Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.

Confidential Clerk to His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency's Personal Servants.

The Officers of His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The Viceroy's Native Personal Servants.

Sailors, Marines, and Marine Artillery of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow*
and *Daphne*.

Officers of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.

His Excellency the Acting Governor General.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief.

The Chief Justice of Bengal. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop
of Calcutta. The most Reverend the Archbishop and Vicar-
Apostolic of Western Bengal.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature.

The additional Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Native Princes.

Consuls General. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Consuls and Agents of Foreign Powers.

The Secretaries to the Government of India.

The Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Adjutant General and Quarter-Master-General of the Army and
Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery.

The Inspectors-General of Hospitals, British and Indian Medical
Departments.

The Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Advocate General, the Standing Counsel, the Solicitor to Government, and the Bar of the High Court.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Agents and superior Officers of Railways.

Members of the Press.

President and Vice-President and Deputation of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Master and Deputation of the Trades Association.

The President and Deputation of the Landholders Association.

President and Deputation of the British Indian Association.

President and Deputation of the Mahomedan Literary Association.

Provincial Grand Master and Deputation of the Freemasons of Bengal.

The Clergy and Ministers of the Churches of Calcutta.

Civil, Military, and Naval Officers of Government not named above.

The Master Attendant, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.

Members of the general community of Calcutta.

Captains, Officers, and deputations of four Sailors from each of the Ships in Port.

Detachment 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The Procession will, except as otherwise directed, be drawn up eight abreast.

The road from Prinsep's Ghant to Government House will be lined by the following troops, under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District :—

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 14th Foot, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Procession will approach Government House by the North-West gate; the escort, Sailors and Marines, will form up on either side of the road within the gates, and the Coffin will be halted opposite the centre of the Grand Staircase. On the approach of the Procession, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from a Battery of Royal Artillery drawn up at Government House.

The portion of the Procession ending with the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will remain with the Coffin. The remainder of the Procession will file past the Coffin, and then pass out of Government House by the north-east gate. The public ceremonial will then close, and the Coffin will be removed into Government House.

Gentlemen intending to join the Procession should be in their places not later than 4 p. m.

Officers entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, with sword-knots covered with crape and black bands on left arm, and Military sashes will be craped.

European and Native gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, are requested to appear in mourning according to their respective customs.

Admission to the Procession will be by tickets; those for the general community of Calcutta will be distributed at the Bengal Secretariat, and those for Officers and Sailors of Vessels in Port will be distributed at the Master Attendant's Office; all others by the Foreign Office.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February 17, 1872.**HOME DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.***Fort William, the 17th February 1872.***No. 817.**

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL notifies for public information that the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India, will Lie in State in the Throne-Room of Government House from half past six to half past ten A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., on Monday the 19th and Tuesday the 20th February.

On each day, and during the period mentioned, all who desire to pay this last token of their personal respect to THE LATE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will be admitted to view the Lying-in-State.

The admission will be by tickets, which will be given at the North-East Gate, on application. Visitors will alight at the North-East Gate, and will proceed on foot to the Grand Staircase. After viewing the Lying-in-State they will proceed on foot through Government House to the South-West Gate, where carriages will be arranged by the Police.

Military Officers will appear in full dress, with the mourning ordered to be worn on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late VICEROY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.***Fort William, the 20th February 1872.***No. 825.**

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies that the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India, will be removed from Government House and conveyed on board Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne* early on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st February.

The Ceremonial will be conducted as follows:—

Twenty-one minute guns, commencing at sunrise, will be fired from the batteries of Fort William.

The Coffin having been placed on a gun-carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase of Government House, a Funeral Service will be performed at 7 A.M. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Places will be allotted, without regard to precedence of rank, to members of the Christian community of Calcutta on the steps of the Grand Staircase. The number of these will of necessity be limited by considerations of space. The platform in the centre of the Staircase will be reserved for the Bishop of Calcutta, the Officiating Clergy, the Choir, and the Christian members of the Procession which will accompany the Coffin to the place of embarkation. All other persons desirous of witnessing the ceremony will be provided with places on the north-east and north-west sides of the Government House enclosure. Places should be occupied by 6-30 A. M.

At the conclusion of the Funeral Service, the Public Ceremonial will be considered to have closed. The congregation on the Grand Staircase, as well as those who have places in the enclosure, will, however, retain their places while the Coffin, under a Military and Naval Escort, and accompanied by the Procession detailed below, is conveyed through the North Entrance of Government House towards the place of embarkation in the following order:—

Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department.

A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry (mounted).

The Escort, consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with arms reversed, with the Bands of Her Majesty's 14th and 107th Regiments,—the Bands playing "The Dead March in Saul."

The Viceroy's Band.

The Body Guard (dismounted).

The Viceroy's Chaplain. The Lord Bishop. The Domestic Chaplain

Col. G. Delane, Comdg.
Body Guard.

Capt. F. H. Gregory,
A-D-C.

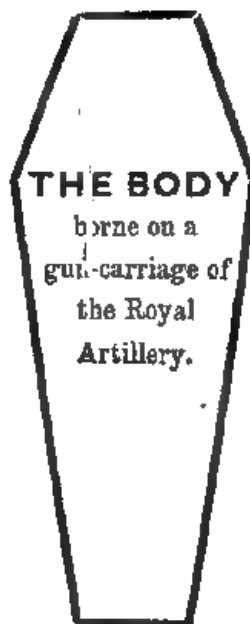
Dr. C. Barnett.

Capt. H. B. Lockwood,
A-D-C.

Capt. T. M. Jones, R. N.

Col. T. James.

Lieut. C. Hawkins, R. N.



Lieut. T. Deane.

Capt. R. H. Grant, A-D-C.

Subadar Major and Sirdar
Bahadur Sewbuccens
Awusty, A-D-C.

Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck,
A-D-C.

Col. W. Jervois, R. E.

Dr. J. Fayerer.

The Earl of Donoughmore.

Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary.

Chief Mourners.

The Hon'ble Terence Bourke.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke. Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.

Sailors, Marines, and Marine Artillery of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.

Officers of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.

His Excellency the Acting Governor General.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Chief Justice of Bengal. The Most Reverend the Archbishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Bengal.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Consuls General. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Consuls and Agents of Foreign Powers.

Two representatives from, respectively—

The Civil Service.

The Bar of the High Court.

The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The Trades' Association.

The Landholders' Association.

The British Indian Association.

The Mahomedan Literary Association.

The Freemasons of Bengal.

The British Mercantile Service.

Foreign Mercantile Service.

One representative of each of the Daily Newspapers.

The Secretaries to the Government of India.

The Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Acting Governor General, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry.

On the Coffin leaving Government House, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from a Battery of Royal Artillery in Dalhousie Square.

The route—which will be along Wellesley Place, the south-west angle of Dalhousie Square, Coliah Ghant Street, and the Strand, to the Custom House Jetty—will be lined throughout with Troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District.

On reaching the entrance of the Jetty enclosure, the horses will be removed from the gun-carriage, which will then be drawn along the Jetty by a detachment of Sailors. The escort will remain outside the enclosure,—the Procession accompanying the Coffin to the river side. When the Coffin has been received on board, the Escort and Troops will be marched off under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding.

Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne* will then steam down the river, receiving a royal salute from the batteries of Fort William on passing Fort Point.

That evening forty-nine minute guns will be fired from the Fort; the last gun to be fired, and the flag to be dropped, as the sun sets.

It is considered desirable to explain that the route selected for the line of march on Wednesday, the 21st, is so short, and the space at the point of embarkation so restricted, that it has been found necessary to very greatly reduce the numbers of those joining the Procession.

Admission to the ceremony will be by tickets. Those for the Procession and Grand Staircase will be distributed by the Foreign Office on application from 2 to 6 P. M. to-day; those for the area of the north-east and north-west sides of Government House, by the Bengal Secretariat.

Officers entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, with the mourning ordered to be worn on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late Viceroy.

European and Native gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, are requested to appear in mourning according to their respective customs.

No. 826.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL directs the publication, for general information, of the following message, which he has received from the Secretary of State for India, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN:—

“I am commanded by the QUEEN to forward the following message for publication in India:—

“The QUEEN has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire. Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject in whom she reposed the fullest confidence. To LADY MAYO the loss must be irreparable, and the QUEEN heartily sympathises with her under the terrible blow.”

No. 838.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL directs that every mark of distinction and respect shall continue to be paid to Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo while Her Excellency may remain in India. The requisite Guards and Escorts will be furnished, and Public Officers are charged with the duty of fulfilling the anxious desire of the Government of India, that nothing shall be omitted which can tend in any way to promote Her Excellency's dignity and convenience.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLE Y,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix and have come to the following resolutions, which we now submit in the form of a preliminary report.

RESOLUTION 1.—We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.

We recommend—

(1.) That a full-power Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, and being, in the case of Mofussil Magistrates, an European British subject, should be empowered to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(2.) That a Sessions Judge, being an European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the Sessions Judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the offence in question.

(3.) That an European British subject, convicted by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court, at his option.

(4.) That in every case in which an European is in custody, he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court shall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement and pass such order as it thinks fit.

RESOLUTION 2.—We think that the provisions of the Code ought to be extended to proceedings in the Presidency Towns, but not so as to vary the procedure now in force in trials by jury in the Presidency Towns. We are not, however, as yet in a position to say whether this can be more conveniently done in the present Bill or in a separate measure.

RESOLUTION 3.—We think that, if the jury system in the Mofussil is to be maintained, the Judge should, in cases in which he differs from the jury, have power to refer the case to the High Court, and that the High Court should be empowered to pass final order in the case.

J. F. STEPHEN.	F. S. CHAPMAN.
G. CAMPBELL.	R. STEWART.
J. STRACHEY.	J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
J. F. D. INGLIS.	F. R. COCKERELL.
W. ROBINSON.	

The 30th January 1872.

APPENDIX.

- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 602, dated 17th April 1861, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 95-9, dated 29th March 1860, and enclosure.
Petition from Mukters of Berhampore, dated 2nd May 1860.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 655, dated 19th May 1869, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 639, dated 19th April 1869.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 757, dated 7th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3323, dated 12th May 1869, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 772, dated 9th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120, dated 28th May 1869, and enclosure.
- From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 534, dated 21st June 1869.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 926, dated 20th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1675, dated 31st May 1869, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1103, dated 3rd August 1869, forwarding
Letter from Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2157, dated 16th July 1869, and enclosure.
- From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1360, dated 19th August 1869, and enclosure.
- From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 541-9, dated 21st August 1869, and enclosure.
- Petition from Dwarkanath Bakshee and others, dated 31st August 1869.
- From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2711, dated 2nd September 1869, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1529, dated 10th October 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4637, dated 22nd September 1869, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1769, dated 8th December 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4161, dated 24th November 1869.
- From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 21, dated 7th January 1870, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 61, dated 10th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4692, dated 22nd December 1869.
- From Military Department, No. 556, dated 12th January 1870, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 131, dated 17th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 13A, dated 6th January 1870, and enclosure.
- From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 21-8, dated 6th February 1870, and enclosure.
- “ Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 624, dated 18th February 1870, and enclosure.
- “ Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 738, dated 7th March 1870, and enclosure.
- “ Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1326, dated 16th March 1870, and enclosure.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 485, dated 16th March 1870, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 531, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosure and
- Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 21st October 1869.
- From Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 1430, dated 21st April 1870, and enclosure.
- “ Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 613, dated 5th May 1870, and enclosure.
- “ Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 844, dated 18th May 1870, and enclosure.
- Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 903, dated 27th May 1870.
- Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1224, dated 11th July 1870, forwarding
Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 1277, dated 22nd June 1870, and enclosure.

- Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 30, dated 21st July 1870, and enclosure.
 From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3142, dated 29th July 1870, and enclosures.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 2806, dated 30th July 1870, and enclosure.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1397, dated 8th August 1870, forwarding
 Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 2397, dated 30th July 1870.
 From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 69, dated 25th August 1870.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1596, dated 26th August 1870, forwarding
 Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 9174, dated 3rd August 1870, and enclosures.
 From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1684, dated 26th August 1870, and enclosures.
 From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 329-3, dated 27th August 1870, and enclosure.
 From Officiating Commissioner, Junes Division, No. 401A, dated 29th September 1870.
 From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3810, dated 8th October 1870.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 2022, dated 23rd November 1870, forwarding
 Judicial despatch from Secretary of State, to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated 26th January 1869, and connected correspondence.
 From T. H. Thornton, Esq., dated 24th November 1870, and enclosures.
 " Secretary to Government, Bombay (no No. and date), and enclosure.
 " Officiating Legal Remembrancer, No. 1450, dated 16th December 1870.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 79, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1796, dated 27th December 1870, and enclosures.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 84, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1777, dated 23rd December 1870, and enclosures.
 From Judge of Bhagulpore, No. C. O. , dated 23rd January 1871.
 Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 103, dated 24th January 1871.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 134, dated 2nd February 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Registrar, High Court, No. 54, dated 17th January 1871.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 87, dated 11th February 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 270, dated 19th January 1871, and enclosure.
 From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Oudh, No. 868, dated 17th February 1871, and enclosures.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 250, dated 20th February 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 100, dated 26th January 1871, and enclosure.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 254, dated 21st February 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, No. 64, dated 4th February 1871.
 Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, dated 26th February 1871.
 From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 39A, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
 " Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 884, dated 2nd March 1871, and enclosure.
 " Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 303, dated 13th March 1871, and enclosure.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 436, dated 25th March 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 727, dated 18th February 1871, and enclosure.
 From H. Birdwood, Esq., to Hon'ble F. S. Chapman (no date).
 Memorandum by C. D. Field, Esq., dated 1st April 1871.
 Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Goranwalla, dated 3rd April 1871.
 From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1531A, dated 12th April 1871, and enclosures.
 " Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1793, dated 20th April 1871, and enclosures.
 " Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1954, dated 13th May 1871, and enclosures.
 Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 1503, dated 8th July 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2675, dated 11th July 1871, and enclosure.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 13843, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding
 Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 276, dated 23rd June 1871, and enclosures.
 From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 257, dated 27th July 1871, and enclosures.
 From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 207A, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosure.
 " Punjab, No. 1145, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosure.
 " Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3215, dated 18th August 1871, and enclosure.
 Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, dated 26th August 1871.
 From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1273, dated 6th September 1871, and enclosure.
 " Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2, dated 7th September 1871, and enclosures.
 " Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 31, dated 9th September 1871.
 Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1518, dated 14th September 1871, forwarding
 Proceedings of Government, North-Western Provinces (Criminal) for May 1871.
 " Home Department, No. 1521J, dated 15th September 1871, forwarding
 Office Memorandum from Financial Department, No. 2785, dated 16th August 1871.
 From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4532, dated 3rd October 1871, and enclosure.
 " Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 533, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.
 " Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 157, dated 25th October 1871, and enclosures.
 " Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5031, dated 2nd November 1871, and enclosures.
 " D. G. Barkley, Esq., dated 2nd November 1871.
 " Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 5457, dated 4th November 1871, and enclosures.
 " Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6064, dated 30th November 1871.
 " Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 369, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosure.
 " " " Bombay (no date).
 " " " Madras, No. 172, dated 7th December 1871.
 " " " Bengal, No. 6894, dated 15th December 1871.
 " " " Punjab, No. 1756, dated 16th December 1871, and enclosures.
 " " " Bengal, No. 6629, dated 23rd December 1871.
 " Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 4th January 1872, forwarding
 Opinion by J. D. Mayne, Esq.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govt. Genl.
 for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872 :—

Second Report of the Select Committee.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor

- Petition from certain Barristers and Advocates of Bombay, dated 18th August 1871.
 From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 142, dated 4th October 1871, and enclosures.
 From certain Pleaders of the High Court, Bombay, dated 4th October 1871.
 From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 142, dated 5th October 1871, and enclosure.
 From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 21st November 1871, and enclosures.

General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Indian Evidence Bill was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From F. J. Fergusson, Esq., Barrister, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th December 1871, forwarding Memorial from Barristers and Advocates, High Court, Calcutta.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2842, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosure.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 6325J, dated 19th December 1871, and enclosure.

Memorial from certain Members of the Madras Bar, dated 16th December 1871.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1745, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosure.

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3936, dated 18th December 1871.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5719, dated 22nd December 1871, and enclosure.

3. We have omitted the provisions relating to material evidence, and have given a new and simpler definition of the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

4. We have provided that the Act shall apply to all judicial proceedings, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings in arbitration.

5. As to the effect of an admission by one of several persons jointly tried for an offence, we have omitted sections 120 and 121 of the original Bill. Instead of these, we have provided that when two or more persons are on their trial for the same offence at the same time, and an admission is proved against one of them, which affects others of the accused besides himself, it may be taken into consideration by the Court against all the persons whom it affects.

6. We have redrawn Chapter VI, as to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence, so as to make the sections more distinct and complete. We believe that they now represent the English law on the subject freed from certain refinements which would not be suitable for this country.

7. Exception was taken to the Bill in several quarters, on the ground that it did not sufficiently dispose of the matter of presumptions. We have reconsidered this subject with attention, and have provided for it as follows:—

Some presumptions have the effect of laying the burden of proof on particular persons in particular cases. These we have dealt with in sections 103 to 111 of the new Bill.

A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall, in all cases, be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided for in sections 112, 113.

We have substituted the term 'conclusive proof' in these instances for that of 'necessary inference,' which was employed for the same purpose in the first draft of the Bill.

Other presumptions are in substance mere maxims by which the Court ought to be guided in the interpretation of facts. Theoretically they are regarded in English law in a different light, that is to say, as artificial rules which the Court is bound to follow as to the inferences to be drawn from facts. Practically, however, so many exceptions are made, that the difference between a presumption of law and a presumption of fact is hardly traceable. The distinction appears to us altogether unsuitable for this country, and likely to produce great inconvenience if it were introduced. We have accordingly, by section 114, put all such presumptions in the position of mere presumptions of fact, with which the Court can deal at its discretion.

We have provided in the Chapter on the Burden of Proof, that a Notification in the Gazette that a territory has been ceded to a Native State, shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the Notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject.

The subject of presumptions as to documents is a very special matter, and appears to us to belong to the subject of documentary evidence, under which head we have placed it in Chapter V.

Lastly, many subjects are treated by English writers under the head of presumptions which appear to us to belong rather to different branches of the substantive law, *e. g.*, the presumption that every one knows the law is in reality a branch of the substantive criminal law. We have omitted such presumptions as these from the law of evidence, because they do not belong to the subject, and because many of them are fictitious.

8. The chapter on oaths has been omitted, as they form the subject of a separate Bill now under discussion.

9. We also recommend the omission of sections 141 to 145 of the old draft, as to questions to credit asked by barristers or pleaders, and the substitution of provisions showing the principle by which the asking of such questions should be regulated, and empowering the Court, if any such question is improperly asked, to report the circumstance to the authority to which the person asking it is subject.

10. We have amended the wording of section 166 as to the Judge's power to ask questions. The section, as originally drawn, might have been taken to authorize him to found his judgment upon irrelevant matter, such as loose rumours. The intention of the section was to give him the fullest possible power of inquiry for the discovery of relevant matter. Section 164 as now drawn makes this clear.

11. We have omitted the chapter as to the duties of Judges and Juries, which will, we think, be more properly placed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have also omitted the provisions as to appeal in the first draft, and have substituted for them section 57 of Act II of 1855, which provides for the cases in which the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall be ground for a new trial or reversal of a decision.

12. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed, but we also recommend that the amended Bill be published in the Gazette, and that this report be not taken into consideration for a month from the date of its publication.

J. F. STEPHEN.	F. S. CHAPMAN.
J. STRACHEY.	R. STEWART.
J. F. D. INGLIS.	J. R. BULLLEN SMITH.
W. ROBINSON.	F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement of Act.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. "May presume."
"Shall presume."
"Conclusive proof."

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

5. Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.
6. Facts forming part of same transaction.
7. Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue.
8. Motive, preparation and subsequent conduct.
9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.
10. Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.
11. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.
12. In suits for damages, evidence may be given of facts tending to determine amount.
13. Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.
14. Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.
15. Act forming part of series of occurrences.
16. Course of business when relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

17. Admissions defined.
18. Admissions by parties interested in subject-matter.
19. Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.
20. Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.
21. Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.
22. When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.
23. Admissions in civil cases when relevant.
24. Admission of crime caused by inducement, threat, or promise, irrelevant.
25. Confession made to a police officer shall not be used as evidence.
26. Confession made while the accused is in custody of the police shall not be used as evidence.
27. So much of any statement or confession made by the accused as relates to a fact thereby discovered, may be given in evidence.
28. Admission made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise, relevant.
29. Admission otherwise relevant, not irrelevant on certain grounds.

SECTION.

30. Consideration of proved admission affecting person making it, and others jointly under trial for same offence.
31. When admissions are conclusive proof.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

32. When statement by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.
Statement as to cause of death.
Statements in course of business.
Statements against interest.
Matters of general interest.
As to relationship.
Recitals as to relationship in deeds.
Statements in deeds.
33. Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

34. Entries in books of account.
35. Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law when relevant.
36. Maps and plans when relevant.
37. Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government when relevant.
38. Statements in law-books.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

39. What evidence to be given when statement forms parts of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

40. Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.
41. Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.
42. Judgments, order, or decree, between third parties when irrelevant and when not.
43. Fraud, collusion, and incompetency of Court may be proved.
44. What judgments, &c., not relevant.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

45. Opinions of experts.
46. Facts bearing upon opinions of experts.
47. Opinion as to hand-writing.
48. Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.
49. Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.
50. Opinion on relationship when relevant.
51. Grounds of opinion when relevant.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

52. In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.
53. In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.
54. Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant, but not previous bad character, except in reply.
55. Character affecting damages.

Part II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

56. No evidence required of relevant fact judicially noticed.

SECTION.

57. Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.
58. Facts admitted.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

59. Proof of facts by oral evidence.
60. Oral evidence must be direct.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

61. Proof of contents of documents.
62. Primary evidence.
63. Secondary evidence.
64. Proof of documents by primary evidence.
65. Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.
66. Rules as to notice to produce.
67. Proof of signature and hand-writing of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.
68. Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.
69. Proof where no attesting witness found.
70. Admission by party of execution.
71. Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.
72. Proof of document not required by law to be attested.
73. Comparison of hand-writings.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

74. Public documents.
75. Private documents.
76. Certified copies of public documents.
77. Production of such copies.
78. Proof of other official documents.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

79. Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.
80. Presumptions on production of record of evidence.
81. Presumption as to Gazettes.
82. Presumption as to documents admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.
83. Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.
84. Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.
85. Presumption as to powers of attorney.
86. Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.
87. Presumption as to books and maps.
88. Presumption as to photographs, machine copies, and telegraphic messages.
89. Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced.
90. Documents thirty years old.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

91. Evidence of terms of written contract.
92. Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.
93. Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.
94. Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.
95. Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.
96. Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

SECTION.

97. Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.
98. Evidence as to meaning of illegible characters, &c.
99. Who may give evidence as to matter to which document relates.
100. Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

Part III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

101. Burden of proof.
102. General burden of proof.
103. Burden of proof as to particular fact.
104. Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.
105. Burden of establishing general exceptions.
106. Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.
107. Burden of proof as to continuance of life.
108. Burden of proof as to death.
109. Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy, and agency.
110. Burden of proof as to ownership.
111. Proof of good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.
112. Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy.
113. Proof of cession of territory.
114. Court may presume existence of certain facts.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

115. Estoppel.
116. Estoppel of tenant.
117. Estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee, or licensee.

CHAPTER IX.—OF WITNESSES.

118. Who may testify.
119. Dumb witnesses.
120. Married persons in civil and criminal proceedings.
121. Judges and Magistrates.
122. Communications during marriage.
123. Evidence as to affairs of State.
124. Official communications.
125. Information as to commission of offences.
126. Professional communications.
127. Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.
128. Waiver of privilege if party volunteers evidence.
129. Confidential communication with legal advisers.
130. Production of witness' title-deeds.
131. Production of documents belonging to another person.
132. Witness bound to answer criminating questions.
Proviso.
133. Accomplice.
134. Number of witness.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

135. Order of production and examination of witnesses.
136. Judge to decide as to relevancy of facts.

SECTION.

37. Examination-in-chief.
Cross-examination.
Re-examination.
38. Order of examinations. Direction of re-examination.
139. Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.
140. Witnesses to character.
141. Leading questions.
142. When they must not be asked.
143. When they may be asked.
144. Evidence as to matters in writing.
145. Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.
146. Questions lawful in cross-examination.
147. When witnesses to be compelled to answer.
148. Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.
149. Questions not to be asked without reasonable grounds.
150. Procedure of Court in case of question being without reasonable grounds.
151. Indecent and scandalous questions.
152. Questions intended to insult or annoy.
153. Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions testing veracity.
154. Cross-examination by party producing witness.
155. Impeaching credit of witness.
156. Corroborative facts are relevant.
157. Evidence in reply to evidence of former inconsistent statements.
158. Refreshing memory.
Court may permit a copy of document to be used to refresh memory.
159. Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 158.
160. Producing writing used to refresh memory.
161. Production of documents.
Translation of documents.
162. Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.
163. Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.
164. Judge's power to put questions or order production.
165. Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

166. No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

SCHEDULE.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define, and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator,

Extent.

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India.

(2.) All such rules, laws, and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861, in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for.

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following

Interpretation-clause. senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact." "Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition, of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(a.) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place is a fact.

(b.) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.

(c.) That a man said certain words is a fact.

(d.) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.

(e.) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact, from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the

ART 1. fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such
1.—Pre-ary, is a fact in issue.

2.—Relev-
y of Facts,
—8.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.
At his trial the following facts may be in issue—
That A caused B's death.
That A intended to cause B's death.
That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B.
That A at the time of doing the act which caused B's death was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.
Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.
A map or plan is a document.
An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
A caricature is a document.

"Evidence."

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence;

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence;

Explanation.—A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.
At A's trial the following facts are in issue—
A's beating B with the club.
A's causing B's death by such beating.
A's intention to cause B's death.

(b.) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the bystanders at the beating, or so shortly before or after it, as to form part of the transactions, is a relevant fact.

(b.) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and goods are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant as forming part of the general transaction, though A may have not been present at all of them.

(c.) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(d.) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A robbed B.
The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a shop with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A murdered B.
Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed are relevant facts.

(c.) The question is, whether A poisoned B.
The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The previous or subsequent conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding, or of any person, an offence against whom is the subject of a suit or proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.
The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(b.) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(c.) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.
The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(d.) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakils in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(e.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favorable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(f.) The question is, whether A robbed B.
The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.
The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(h.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.
The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(i.) A is accused of a crime.
The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(j.) The question is, whether A was ravished.
The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.
The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or as corroborative evidence under section 157.

(k.) The question is, whether A was robbed.
The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint, is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or as corroborative evidence under section 157.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact,

or which rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person, whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(b.) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. ■ affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(c.) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section 8, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(d.) A sues ■ for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service says to A, I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer. This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(e.) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. ■ says as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant ■ explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(f.) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe

that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written, by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(a.) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, ■ persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant both to prove the existence of the conspiracy and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

Illustration.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—
(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;
(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A committed a crime ■ Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

PART I.
Ch. 2.—Relevancy of Facts,
ss. 13—16.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

In suits for damages, evidence may be given of facts tending to determine amount.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

(a.) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(b.) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling, are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists not generally but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(b.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

(c.) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y, and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(d.) The question is, whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(e.) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(f.) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(g.) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B upon a house of which A is owner by the order of C, a contractor. A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(h.) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew or had reason to believe that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(i.) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(j.) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved as showing the intention of the letters.

(k.) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(l.) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(m.) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(n.) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(o.) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(p.) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Act forming part of series of occurrences.

was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fire was not accidental.

(b.) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favour of B, are relevant.

(c.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E, are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the fact that it formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Course of business when act was done.

fact that it formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

- (a.) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.
The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.
- (b.) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A.
The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons hereinafter mentioned.

Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

18. Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration. 1.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.
B sees A for not collecting rent due from C to B.
A denies that rent was due from C to B.
A statement by C, that he owed B rent, is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.
A says to B 'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between other persons under section 17.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question between A and B is whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(b.) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section 32 (1).

(c.) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day, and bearing the Lahore post mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead, it would be admissible under section 32 (2).

(d.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(e.) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last illustration.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 124.

24. An admission made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the admission appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

PART I.
Ch. 2.—Ad-
missions, ss.
25—31.
Statements
by persons who
cannot be called
as witnesses, s.
32.

25. No admission of guilt made to a police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

26. No admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to an admission of guilt or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

28. If such an admission, as is referred to in section 24, is made after the removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise, relevant, it is relevant.

29. If such an admission is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such admission, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and an admission made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other such person is proved, the Court may take into consideration such admission as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such admission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C." the Court may consider the effect of this admission as against B.

(b.) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court un-

reasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

(1.) When the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant, whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular, when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of acknowledgments written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of documents used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will, or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section 13 clause (a).

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the question.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was murdered by B. A file of legacies executed in a transaction in the course of which A was murdered. The question is, whether A was murdered by B.

1. The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

2. Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the action taken as to the wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b.) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

3. An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

4. A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

5. A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e.) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

6. A letter from a deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account, and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

7. The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

8. A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

9. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

10. A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

11. A letter from A's deceased father to a friend announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

12. An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sees B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorized by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving the truth of the facts which it states in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest; that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine; that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Entries in books of account.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law when relevant.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

36. Statements of relevant facts made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

Maps and plans when relevant.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament or in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the *Gazette of any local Government*, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the *Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen*, is a relevant fact.

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government, when relevant.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

Statements in law-books.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

What evidence to be given when statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

PART 1. JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

Ch. 2.—How much of a statement is to be proved, s. 33.
Judgments of Courts of Justice when relevant, ss. 40—44.
Opinions of third persons when relevant, ss. 45—47.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or decree which, by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, Admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

Such order, judgment or decree is conclusive proof that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree came into operation;

that any legal character to which it declares any such person to be entitled accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease;

and that any thing to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

42. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 41, are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the inquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies. The existence of a decree in favor of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass in the same place, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

43. Judgments, orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in sections 40, 41, and 42, are irrelevant, unless the fact that such a judgment, order or decree existed, is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither. A obtains a decree against C for damages, on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.
(b.) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife. The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.
(c.) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A afterwards sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(d.) A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence. The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under sections 40, 41, or 42, and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

45. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinion of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(c.) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same or by different persons are relevant.

46. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons who were poisoned by that poison exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, merchant in London.
B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him, C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.
The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C nor D ever saw A write.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom when relevant.

The expression 'general custom or right,' included customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right,' included customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

the usages and tenets of any body of men or family, the constitution and Government of any religious or charitable foundation, or the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people, the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion expressed by conduct as to the existence of such relationship of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinions shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under sections 494, 495, 497, or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Opinion on relationship when relevant.

as to the existence of such relationship of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinions shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under sections 494, 495, 497, or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(b.) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant but not previous bad character, except in reply.

accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Character as affecting damages.

Explanation.—In sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.**ON PROOF.****CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.**

No evidence required of relevant fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India;

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by such Parliament to be judicially noticed;

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy;

(4.) The course of proceeding of the said Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto;

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament' in clauses (2) and (4) includes the Parliaments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(6.) All seals of which English Courts would take judicial notice. The seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor-General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act of Regulation having force of law in British India;

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such

PART II.
Ch. 3.—Facts
which need not
be proved, ss.
57—58.

PART II.
Ch. 4.—Oral
evidence, ss. 59
—61.

PART II.
Ch. 5.—Docu-
mentary evi-
dence, ss. 61—
65.

office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official *Gazette of any Local Government* :

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown :

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official *Gazette* :

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown :

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons :

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakils, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it :

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit

Facts admitted. at the hearing, or which before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings : Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct ; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it.

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner.

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds :

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatise if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called

as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable ;

Provided, also, that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

61. The contents of documents may be proved Proof of contents of either by primary or by documents. secondary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court. Primary evidence.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest ; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes— Secondary evidence.

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original.

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parts who did not execute them.

(5.) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(b.) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(c.) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence ; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(d.) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned. Proof of documents by primary evidence.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases :— Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

(a.) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or of

any person out of reach of or not subject to the process of the Court, or of any person legally bound to produce it, and when, after the notice mentioned in section 66, such person does not produce it.

(b.) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest.

(c.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time.

(d.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable.

(e.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section 74.

(f.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence.

(g.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In case (b), the written admission is admissible.

In cases (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section 65 (a) shall not be given unless the party proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law: and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice.

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it.

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force.

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court.

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document, produced.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

- (1) of the sovereign authority,
- (2) of official bodies and tribunals, and
- (3) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy, that it is a true copy of such

77. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy, that it is a true copy of such

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PART II.
Ch. 6.—Public Documents,
ss. 76—78.

Presumptions
as to Documents,
ss. 79—81.

document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who by the ordinary course of official duty is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows:—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government;

(2.) The proceedings of the legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government;

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette* or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer;

(4.) The Acts of the executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General in Council;

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body;

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports

Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.

to be certified by any officer in British India or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council to be genuine; Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer by whom any such paper purports to be signed or certified held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements as to the circumstances under which it was taken purporting to be made by the person signing it are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held at the time when he signed it the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country.

Presumption as to sections of laws and reports of decisions.

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

88. The Court may presume that a message forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the message purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

89. The Court shall presume that every document called for and not produced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which and under the care of the person with whom they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section 81.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his title to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagee is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence of the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c.) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms:

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto, such as fraud, intimidation, illegality,

Part II.
Ch. II.—Ex-
clusion of Oral
by Document-
ary Evidence,
ss. 122—128.

want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement on any matter on which a document is silent and not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(a.) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(b.) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1874. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(c.) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(d.) A enters into a contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(e.) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(f.) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(g.) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: "Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500." B may prove the verbal warranty.

(h.) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an Attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(i.) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(j.) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sees A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(b.) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of fact which would show how they were meant to be filled.

94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate at Rampore containing 100 bighas.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bighas. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(b.) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Sind was meant.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B "my land at X" in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible character, &c.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my models.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the term of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist. When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed. A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(b.) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true. A must prove the existence of those facts.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father. If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.

Therefore the burden of proof is on A.
(b.) A sues B for money due on a bond. The execution of the bond is not disputed, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies. If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved. Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(a.) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.
B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(b.) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.

A must prove that the document has been lost.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Burden of establishing general exceptions.

the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any

of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.

The burden of proof is on A.

(b.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.

The burden of proof is on A.

(c.) Section 325 of the Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments. A is charged with voluntarily causing hurt under section 325.

The burden of proving the circumstances, bringing the case under section 335, lies on the prisoner.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustration.

(a.) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(b.) A is charged with travelling in a railway without ticket, the burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to continuance of life.

alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to death.

alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy, and agency.

When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

PART III.
Ch. 7.—Bur-
den of Proof,
ss. 110—114.

PART III.
Ch. 8.—Es-
toppel, ss. 115—
117.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

111. When there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) The good faith of a sale by client to an attorney is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney.

(b.) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(a.) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession.

(b.) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars.

(c.) That a bill of exchange accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration.

(d.) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence.

(e.) That Judicial and official acts have been regularly performed.

(f.) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases.

(g.) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavorable to the person who withholds it.

(h.) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavorable to him.

(i.) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them.

As to illustration (a).—A shop-keeper has in his till a marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business.

As to illustration (b).—A person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself.

As to illustration (h).—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable.

As to illustration (e).—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the acceptor, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence.

As to illustration (f).—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course.

As to illustration (g).—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances.

As to illustration (f).—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances.

As to illustration (g).—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family.

As to illustration (h).—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked.

As to illustration (i).—A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

115. When one person has by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it.

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailor or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.—OF WITNESSES.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify, unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him, and giving rational answers to them.

119. A witness who is unable to speak, may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a superior Court.

(b.) A is accused before the Court of Session, of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the superior Court.

(c.) A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

122. No person, who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married, nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it or his representative in interest consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil, at any time, shall be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil, by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil, in the course of his employment as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment;

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakil, was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.’

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(b.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.’

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(c.) A being charged with embezzlement retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

127. The provisions of section 126 shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants or barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

PART III.
Ch. 8.—Witnesses,
128—134.

PART III.
Ch. 10.—Examination of witnesses,
135—138.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section 126; and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakil as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakil on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respect-

ively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant, and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissible only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(b.) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(c.) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(d.) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called the witness, shall be called his re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination, and if new matter is by permission of the Court introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Witnesses to character.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person who puts it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

Leading questions.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

When they must not be asked.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked.

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property as to which he is giving evidence was not contained in a document; and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B.
C deposes that he heard A say to D:—“B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.” This statement is relevant, as showing A’s motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

tend (1) to test his veracity, (2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or (3) to shake his credit by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section 132 shall apply thereto.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1.) Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2.) Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time or of such a character that the truth of the imputation would not affect or would affect in a slight degree the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3.) Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witnesses’ character and the importance of his evidence.

(4.) The Court may, if it sees fit, draw from the witnesses’ refusal to answer the inference, that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

149. No such question, as is referred to in section 148, ought to be asked unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

Illustrations.

(a.) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(b.) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(c.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

PART III. (d.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a deceiver.

14—150.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions tending to shake credit.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(b.) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not at that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that he was seen on the day in question at Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(d.) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B, against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Cross-examination by party producing witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or with the consent of the Court by the party who calls him:—

Impeaching credit of witness.

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit.

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence.

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief; but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B. C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(b.) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Corroborative facts are relevant.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

Evidence in reply to evidence of former inconsistent statements.

fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

158. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transactions concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document,

Court may permit a copy of document to be used to refresh memory.

he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treatises.

159. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 158.

as is mentioned in section 158, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

160. Any such writing as is mentioned in the last two sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it,

Producing writing used to refresh memory.

who may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

161. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any

Production of documents.

objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it see fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

If, for such a purpose, it is necessary to cause any documents to be translated, the Court may, if it

Translation of documents.

thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence; and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

162. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.

163. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards give the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.

Illustration.

A owes B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial A calls for the document, and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

164. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question

Judge's power to put questions or order production.

he pleases in any form at any time of any witness or of the parties about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing; and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, or 131, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections 145 or 149; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

165. In cases tried by jury or with assessors,

Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses through or by leave of the Judge which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

166. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision; or that if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26, Geo. III, C. 67.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled an Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof in certain cases of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.	Stat. 14 & 15 Vic.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.
			Act XV of 1852	To amend the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act.
			Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.
			Act II of 1855	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act.
			Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
			Act I of 1868	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Section seven.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next:—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS.

	Sections.
PART I.—PRELIMINARY	1-7
PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES—	
Chapter 1, Municipal Commissioners	8-16
Chapter 2, Property and Contracts of the Commissioners	16-20
Chapter 3, Their mode of transacting business	21-25
Chapter 4, Ward Committees	26-28
Chapter 5, General provisions	29, 30
PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION—	
Chapter 1, Power of the Commissioners to impose taxes, duties, and tolls	31
Chapter 2, Taxes on persons	32-43
Chapter 3, Taxes on houses	47-57

	Sections.
Chapter 4, Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles	58-60
Chapter 5, Taxes on trades and callings	70-77
Chapter 6, Taxes on processions, &c.	78, 79
Chapter 7, Duties on articles	80-82
Chapter 8, Tolls	83-93
PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES	93-110
PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION	111-123
PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS	124-130
PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE	131-136
PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT	137-139
PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS—	
Chapter 1, Duties of Commissioners, &c.	140-153
Chapter 2, Penalties	153-161
Chapter 3, Conservancy Works	163-167
Chapter 4, Obstructions in the road	168-171
Chapter 5, Regulation of certain offensive trades and of burial and burning grounds	172-175
Chapter 6, Vaccination and inoculation	176-184
PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS	187-190
PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES	191-200
PART XII.—THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES	201-205
PART XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS	206-214

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the

Proamble.

government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

Short title.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

Division of Act.

- the first relating to preliminary matters;
- the second relating to municipal authorities;
- the third relating to municipal taxation;
- the fourth relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;
- the fifth relating to the municipal fund and its application;
- the sixth relating to the registration of births and deaths;
- the seventh relating to the municipal police;
- the eighth relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs;
- the ninth relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;
- the tenth relating to municipal markets;
- the eleventh relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;
- the twelfth relating to third class municipalities;
- the thirteenth relating to miscellaneous matters.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say):—

Context.

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Place."

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Bazaar."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Road."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Owner."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"Official year."

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

Limits of the operation of this Act.

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights

and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct; and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act; but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed; and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter I.

Municipal Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situated: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and

second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situated within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All questions regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER I.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall

be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(a)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(b)—A tax not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 5 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(c)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(d)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(e)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(f)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(g)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Existing assessment may be revised.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Power to adopt old assessment.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the *decision* of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

Limitation of appeal.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee,

the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

53. The Commissioners shall, at the same time, give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so

inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bond fide* dealers.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

Proviso.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Commissioners' decision final.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Fee for registration.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

Rate of license.	
Licence for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
Licence for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend	50 "
Licence for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 "
Licence for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	5 "

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues on sale of goods shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Muni-

cipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either side above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that nothing in

Penalty for organising procession without license.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

Market dues on sale of goods.

Power to lease the same.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

Table of tolls.

Proviso.

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners; provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and

if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODES OF ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule ■ annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or

of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

105. Every warrant of distress and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax ■ due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall ■ recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of

tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipalities. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimate, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

119. The Commissioner of the division

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purpose of this Act, shall be paid

Deposited in

into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be

Note of drawing money.

signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

123. Within one month after the commencement

Accounts to be prepared.

of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year, and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the

Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH

124. It shall be lawful for the Commis-

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

sioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

128. The father or mother of every child born

Information of births to be given within one month.

within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance of any district road passing through such limits, and that hindrance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a school for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of convenience.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Places of deposit for filth.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Removal of night-soil.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cess-pools.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Bathing places, &c.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the

away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cess-pools.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenanted or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which

Construction of privy.
the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.
165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.
166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.
167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.
169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.
170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.
171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.
172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may

cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies against the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing im-

pregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

187. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants

further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in pursuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less than three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he be a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (c) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions

of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkedars, and the balance after payment of chowkedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any *shakran* lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a panchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a panchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a panchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such panchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

CLASS II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ...	Rs. 50
Every owner or farmer of a hāt or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Dalal employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ...	
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section ... at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ...	25
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II. ...	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chook ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Dalal not included in Class III...	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hāt ...	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hāt ...	1
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NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, bullocks, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel ...	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ()
To of
Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of a assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fees
	Rs. As.
Under 1 Rupee ...	0 4
1 and under 5 Rupees ...	0 8
5 " 10 " ...	1 0
10 " 15 " ...	1 8
15 " 20 " ...	2 0
20 " 25 " ...	2 8
25 " 30 " ...	3 0
30 " 35 " ...	3 8
35 " 40 " ...	4 0
40 " 45 " ...	4 8
45 " 50 " ...	5 0
50 " 60 " ...	6 0
60 " 80 " ...	7 8
80 " 100 " ...	9 0
Above 100 " ...	10 0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

[illegible]

13. Goods landed at the jetties shall only be delivered on production of the bills of lading, accompanied by a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, and no delivery orders, unsupported by the bills of lading, will be accepted.

14. When discharging iron, drainage pipes, or other goods, which from their want of description or want of proper distinguishing marks, there will be difficulty in delivering correctly to consignees, the Master of the vessel shall separate before landing, or in course of landing, the various marks and consignments, failing which the Commissioners will refuse to receive the goods.

15. Packages containing jewellery, precious stones, or specie shall be taken delivery of by consignees direct from the jetties as soon as they are landed, as the Commissioners undertake no risk in respect of such packages.

16. All goods trans-shipped from one vessel to another without being landed, and without the assistance of the jetty cranes, are exempted from all charges, provided notice of trans-shipment is given by consignees or vessel's agents to the jetty superintendent immediately after the vessel hauls alongside a jetty to discharge. If goods for trans-shipment are landed on the jetties, they will be allowed to remain in the sheds free of wharf-rent for five clear running days.

17. The Commissioners shall not be responsible for damage by chafage, salt-water or oil, nor for any damage done in course of landing, except such damage as may be caused by carelessness on the part of the Commissioners' servants or failure in the jetty appliances, nor for any loss resulting from fire in the jetty sheds or enclosure.

18. Masters of vessels shall be responsible for the proper stinging of cargo, and directing the crane drivers when discharging or loading.

19. The special sanction of the Commissioners shall be necessary to work the jetties before and after regular hours, and on Sundays and authorized holidays, and no overtime work shall be performed by any of the servants of the Commissioners, without permission. In order to facilitate the discharge of vessels, they will be allowed to work on holidays, so long as accommodation can be conveniently provided for cargo in the jetty sheds, on payment of double jetty hire, and the usual overtime fees to the establishments employed.

20. The sanctioned holidays recognised by the Commissioners shall be—

New year's day	...	1 day.
Free Panchoomy	...	1 "
Good Friday	...	1 "
Queen's Birth-day	...	1 "
Doorga and Luckhee Poojah	...	12 "
Kally Poojah	...	1 "
Juggodhatree Poojah	...	1 "
Christmas	...	2 "

20 days.

21. Working hours shall be from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. All fees for overtime work, and for working on holidays, shall be regulated by the sanctioned pay of each employé. The rule shall be one-and-a-half hour's pay for one hour's work—working days being calculated at 26 days in the month—and for holidays or part of a holiday, one day's pay. All fees for overtime work shall be paid to the Commissioners.

22. Two clear days, exclusive of Sundays and the holidays recognized by the Commissioners, shall be allowed to consignees for the removal of goods from the jetty-sheds.

23. Consignees applying for delivery of goods shall fill up the jetty challan showing the quantities, weights or measurements, and the landing charges payable thereon. This form, accompanied by the Custom House bill of entry, shall be presented at the office of the Commissioners, where the amount of the landing charges will be received, and a receipt granted in original and duplicate if required. The jetty challan, accompanied by the bill of lading and a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, shall then be handed to the shed officer, who will examine the document, and on being satisfied that they are in order, will grant delivery and authorise the gate officer to pass the goods.

24. The opening of any package for appraisement, without the condition of the package being previously questioned, shall be considered as delivery of the goods by the Commissioners to the consignee, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

25. Permission to consignees from the Collector of Customs to open packages shall be countersigned by the superintendent of the jetties, and the opening of such packages without their condition being questioned shall be considered as delivery by the Commissioners, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

26. Packages which have been opened for appraisement, or by permission of the Collector of Customs, shall lie at the risk and expense of the owner, consignee, or agent.

27. Damaged goods for which a claim is brought against the ship shall not be charged wharf-rent until the fourth day after landing, provided notice of survey is given to the jetty superintendent within forty-eight hours after the goods have been received from the ship.

28. Goods taken delivery of but not removed from the jetty compound, shall lie at the risk of the owner, consignee, or agent.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.